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ANALYST ASSESSES U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF MX MISSILES

LD161908 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 16 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst on military matters Vladimir Bogachyov]

[Text] As a result of prolonged discussions, the Reagan administration announced its decision to deploy the intercontinental ballistic missiles "MX" not in the mobile version as was planned previously, but in the silos already in existence for the Titan and Minuteman missiles. Many U.S. watchers have described this decision as "unexpected."

And in fact, the Pentagon's arguments in favour of deploying the MX missiles, during the discussion of military appropriations in Congress previously, implied that the system would be mobile and that this would help resolve the problem of "vulnerability" of the land component of the U.S. strategic triad to the first strike of the enemy. These arguments were repeated over and over again with such insistence that the U.S. Congress even decided to earmark no money for the "MX" missiles if they were not to be mobile.

However, as is indicated by an analysis of the process which led to the present decision about the system of basing this U.S. missile, very few Pentagon officials believed in the likelihood of the Soviet Union dealing a first strike to U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles, nobody was seriously concerned for their invulnerability, and few people were concerned for their mobility.

Back in March 1976 Pentagon representatives in a letter to Senator McIntire reported that the MX's "survival rate" after enemy strikes was not the major characteristic of the system. For the Pentagon, the chief function of MX was their ability to destroy "superstrong" military targets in the Soviet Union, their effectiveness in dealing the first crippling strike.

It is important to note that the MX mobility is achieved at the expense of other characteristics, like accuracy, reliability of guidance and communications, which are necessary for delivering the first strike at the enemy's ICBM's silos and now, by giving up the "invulnerability and mobility" of the MX missiles as unnecessary luxury and adopting the silo variant of MX deployment, the Reagan administration sharply increases the counterforce potential of this system, i.e. its capacity to hit enemy silos at the expense of enhancing the accuracy and reliability of MX control.

President Reagan's decision on the MX silo deployment testifies to the Pentagon's orientation on the concept of the first crippling strike, and reveals the propagandist nature of the White House's statements about the paramount importance of the containment function in the build-up of the U.S. strategic forces.

So one can assume that financial considerations in deciding on the MX deployment system or the protests by the population of the states of Utah and Nevada against the deployment of mobile systems in their territories were only of some ancillary importance in deciding on this question.

WEST SIDESTEPPING KEY ISSUES AT MBFR TALKS

LD162204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2105 GMT 15 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent V. Ivanov]

[Text] Vienna, 15 Oct (TASS) -- The NATO countries taking part in the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are trying to lead the discussion away from the key problems whose solution would lead to a reduction in the high level of military confrontation on the European Continent. They are trying to direct it into the discussion of side issues.

This is the conclusion drawn by political observers commenting on the speech at today's plenary session in the Hofburg Palace by D. Reece, head of the Canadian delegation, the contents of which were made known to journalists by a Western representative. It is apparent from his report that the Canadian representative tried to place responsibility for the negotiations being dragged out on the socialist countries, which, according to him, are not paying enough attention to the measures for checking on the fullfillment of the future agreement and are not conducting a serious dialogue on this issue.

The Soviet representative stated at a press conference that the rebukes addressed to socialist countries are not substantiated. Their attitude to the attendant measures is based strictly on the jointly adopted decisions which determine the aim of the Vienna talks. This aim, as is known, boils down to preparing an agreement on armed forces and arms cuts and the measures in central Europe connected with them. It follows from this that the verification measures should be tied with cuts and applied only within the borders of the agreed region.

Western representatives are revising the understanding reached precisely along these basic directions. The measures they propose are separated from the real cuts and transcend far beyond the framework of the area of reductions. The West's departure from the agreed decisions is one of the reasons for the protracted discussion, including the discussion on verification measures.

Progress in working out attendant measures and their parameters depends to a great extent on how far those participating in the talks will be able to advance in the solution of the key questions of the first agreement. Naturally it should be determined right at the beginning what has to be done by the sides with regard to troops and arms cuts, and later how to ensure checking of the pledges adopted.

A Western representative declined to answer the following question from a correspondent: What consequence will the major military program of strategic armaments adopted by Washington have on the Vienna talks?

This step, the Soviet representative noted, shows that one of the chief Western participants in the Vienna talks, is accentuating not the arms cuts, but the arms race.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD182020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 18 Oct 81

["International Observers' Rountable" program with all-union radio commentator Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Eduard Vasilyevich Kovalev, writer on international affairs]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good morning, comrades, I'd like to begin the broadcast by drawing your attention to the important role that public organizations, representing the interests of working people, are called upon to play in the struggle to curb the dangerous arms race -- there's probably no more important task than that at the present time -- and ensure a stable peace in Europe and peaceful cooperation among all European countries.

FRG Relations

This was a point that was emphasized during a talk that took place this week between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the chairman of the German Trade Union Federation, Heinz Oskar Vetter. In the course of that conversation, the conviction was expressed on both sides that good prospects exist for the future development of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic, scientific and cultural fields, and in other fields, and that this is in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and will have a positive significance for the general improvement of the political climate in Europe. The aims of such development will undoubtedly be served by Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, which has also been announced this week.

[Kovalev] Yes, comrades, this will be Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's third visit to Bonn in recent years. It should be said that summit meetings continue to be of decisive importance for the development of Soviet-West German relations, boosting them in new and positive ways and providing needed political accelerations. They help us to surmount the various difficulties and problems that arise in relations between our states.

What is of special importance in Soviet-West German relations? What is the responsibility of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic for the future destiny of Europe and the world? The Moscow treaty of 1970 laid a reliable foundation for those relations, enabling both sides to put the past behind them and begin building their relations anew, creating relations of mutually advantageous and reciprocally enriching cooperation in all fields of life.

As we look back on the road we have traveled, we can say without exaggeration that the healthy young tissue of those new relations has expanded and grown stronger. The most convincing example of this is Soviet-West German economic cooperation and trade.

[Volskiy] Yes. Well, as far as trade is concerned, Eduard Vasiliyevich, and good relations with the Soviet Union generally, they have such an attraction for the population of the FRG that even in the opposition CDU-CSU bloc -- which the U.S. paper Washington POST describes as a traditional source of anticommunism and pro-American sentiment -- even there, as the paper says, adherents of developing Soviet-West German ties have emerged, and quite influential ones, too.

[Kovalev] That's not surprising, Dmitriy Antonovich. Goods exchange between our countries has reached a total of R5.8 billion, and is tending to increase further. But it's not just a matter of figures, however impressive. The FRG firmly holds first place among the Soviet Union's Western trading partners.

Business circles in West Germany have shown an admirable farsightedness, and concluded large-scale deals with us for the supply of Soviet natural gas in exchange for pipes from the FRG. This is helping the FRG to resolve the great tasks facing its economy -- to broaden its energy base and provide full employment. And for the Soviet Union, in turn, cooperation with the FRG is important because it helps us to utilize our natural resources in inaccessible regions. Thus, the Soviet-West German partnership is a model of mutually beneficial cooperation between countries with different social systems.

However, there is one field of our relations that we could make a lot more of than has been the case up until now, and that is the war and peace issue -- the problem of averting a new round of the arms race. There's no doubt that, at the coming meeting in Bonn, the Soviet Union will make every effort to ensure that this visit gives a powerful new stimulus to cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG for the benefit of our countries and peoples, and -- above all -- that it promotes the strengthening of peace in Europe.

Antiwar Campaign

[Sobolev] Here I'd like to come back to the point about the role of public organizations in the struggle for peace, which was discussed at Comrade Brezhnev's talk with Vetter. More than 1,000 parties, organizations and various groups took part in the demonstration for disarmament and detente in Europe that was held 1 week ago in Bonn. All week, the West German press has been writing about that demonstration -- staggered, above all, by its size. Among the 300,000 participants were dozens of MP's of the ruling coalition, and even prominent members of the opposition rightwing parties.

The reason I want to remind you of those figures is that, usually, when they comment on such mass demonstrations, the irritated leaders of the Western countries start comforting themselves and their followers out loud with talk of some silent majority that supposedly doesn't share the slogans of the demonstrators. But this time, the Western press is making no mention of it. The silent majority is on the side of the demonstrators.

[Kovalev] Yes, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, the impact of that mighty demonstration, and the way those who took part in it have influenced European public opinion, is quite extraordinary.

Another important feature of the present stage of the campaign against war is that there is an increasing amount of interaction among the advocates of peace. Let us recall Peace March 81, which ended in Paris in August. The marchers set out from Copenhagen, and covered more than 1,200 kms on the roads of Europe before completing their journey in France. Let us remember that when the Belgian fighters for peace organized a big demonstration in Brussels, they had like-minded people from the neighboring countries marching through the city streets with them shoulder-to-shoulder. And on this occasion, too, on 10 October in Bonn, there were delegates from the other West European countries among those demonstrating. Curiously enough, there were even some military personnel in the column of demonstrators, both from the West German Bundeswehr and from the NATO countries, Holland and Denmark. At the head of their column was a banner with the very meaningful inscription: NATO Soldiers Against Nuclear Missiles.

These examples -- of which one could quote an enormous number -- are evidence of the growing cohesion of the antiwar, antimissile movement, the members of which are becoming even more clearly aware that the only way to stop, and reverse, the arms race is to act together, striving for unity of action not only nationally, but on an international scale.

U.S. 'Threat' in Near East

[Sobolev] We've been talking about the struggle of the West Europeans against the U.S. threat. But the U.S. threat does not hang over West Europe alone, and it's not only the West Europeans that are protesting against the militaristic ambitions of the United States. For several decades, the U.S. military presence, and U.S. deliveries of arms to Israel and other allies, have been fanning the fire of political fever in the Near East and bringing the region to a state of crisis. Such a crisis exists at the present time. The change of leadership in Egypt where, as you know, President Mubarak was sworn in this week -- and it might seem to be a purely Egyptian affair, the more so since the new president has said he will continue the policy of his predecessor, As-Sadat -- has been taken by Washington as a pretext for a sharp intensification of military activity, not only in Egypt but in the Near East generally. Is that not so, Dmitriy Antonovich?

[Volskiy] Yes, it's certainly true that, as a result of the United States stepping up its policy of belligerence, the situation there has once again drastically worsened. Not because As-Sadat was some sort of peacemaker who had been somehow keeping the situation stable, as they assert in Washington; it's just the other way round: What's happening now is that the secret, delayed-action mines that were planted under peace in the Near East by none other than the participants of the Camp David process, the Camp David collusion -- the United States, Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt -- are beginning to go off.

You remember that when the Egyptian president went on his first visit to Begin 3 years [as heard] back, observers surmised that what was afoot was a distribution of roles in the global strategy of the struggle against the liberation movements in the Arab world. In particular, the collusion with Cairo freed Israel's southwestern front and enabled the Israeli militarists to tighten their military pressure in a northeastern direction -- on Lebanon, on the Palestinian formations stationed there, and on Syria -- and more than once since then they have resorted to direct aggression. Now, too, the Israeli militarists are already hurrying to exploit the situation in Egypt after As-Sadat -- intensifying their provocations against Lebanon. Here's what the Washington POST says: The Israelis, it writes, intend to test the new Egyptian president by mounting a major attack on the PLO forces in southern Lebanon. In other words, they want to see how Mubarak will react. Will he keep his mouth shut, like As-Sadat, or will he adopt some other attitude?

As for Syria, Begin's government has been on the verge of war with that country at least since this summer.

[Sobolev] Dmitriy Antonovich, particularly loud and open threats are now being made against yet another Arab country -- Libya. Indeed, Washington is spurring on not only Egypt but Sudan to aggression against that country.

[Volskiy] Well, to all intents and purposes the foundations for this were also laid down in that same Camp David process -- a second delayed-action mine, so to speak. After concluding the treaty with Israel, As-Sadat almost immediately transferred forces from Sinai and the Suez Canal to the Libyan border. At the present time about 80,000 officers and men of the Egyptian forces are deployed there, which is more than the whole Libyan Army, and have only been awaiting the go-ahead from Washington. If such a signal had not been given, it is being given now, it seems. What is behind these events? The Americans evidently fear that with the death of As-Sadat, in the final analysis, if not now then later, the Camp David system of collusion will collapse, and before this has happened they are in a hurry to set it in motion and make use of it.

In this respect Reagan is ready to go further than Carter, the author of this system. He is ready to bring into use U.S. troops themselves and U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean and Arabian seas, attempting as it were to grip the Arab East in a vise from two sides.

One U.S. newspaper was wholly right when it wrote that the United States is not in a position to counter the Arab national movement by anything except military force. Indeed, it is a matter not only of a buildup of naval forces but above all of the maneuvers which U.S. forces are intending to carry out this very November in Egypt's territory.

This whole undertaking, of course, looks highly dangerous, especially in connection with the fact that the situation in Egypt is at present fairly uncertain. On the one hand, disturbances are continuing in some places and arrests are being made, including among the officers, and on the other the Americans are not fully confident, judging by their press, that the new president, despite all his statements of support for Camp David, will pursue the previous As-Sadat course. He is being called an unknown quantity. There is talk in the press of objective factors which are pushing Egypt toward pursuing a different, more realistic and more sensible policy, which takes into account the interests of the Arab world. Indeed, in these conditions the maneuvers which are being held in Egypt appear as a threat not only to Libya but to the Egyptian people themselves.

[Sobolev] In this connection, Dmitriy Antonovich, the Soviet warning against gross pressure on a sovereign state -- the Arab Republic of Egypt -- which is contained in the statement of the USSR Government addressed to the U.S. Government, is particularly topical. The statement was published this week.

[Volskiy] Yes, indeed. As yet not a week has elapsed since the statement was published and the development of events literally with each passing day proves its timely nature. What I should further like to note in this regard is that by turning to these risky methods of such gross pressure and the provoking of tension Washington is, of course, nevertheless not demonstrating its strength but the internal weakness and the unreliable basis of its policy, because it turns out that political, economic, ideological and even diversionary methods are not working here for the Americans. Indeed, there are few people there on whom they may rely.

It is not for nothing that the assassination of As-Sadat is being compared in the foreign press to the overthrow of the shah of Iran. Of course, all comparisons are relative. A big difference exists. In Iran, as you will recall, comrades, there was a mass uprising of the people. But there are features in common, too. For instance, in both places there has been action against U.S. proteges by adherents of Islam -- those who are called Islamic fundamentalists in the West.

Meanwhile, certain people even in Washington have been attempting and are still attempting -- for instance, in Afghanistan -- to play for their own benefit the Islamic card and to make it, so to speak, an anti-Soviet move. Brzezinski, for instance, was in his time depicted by cartoonists in a turban and holding the Koran in his hands. But in actual fact Washington is having to enter into direct confrontation with the Islamic movement, or at least with that part of it which to some extent reflects the liberation and anti-imperialist strivings of the masses.

Under these circumstances the United States is increasingly banking on a direct military alliance with the Israeli expansionists. But this, too, in the final analysis turns out to be against U.S. policy. Sensing its irreplaceability in the eyes of the Reagan administration, Tel Aviv is striving to subordinate the administration's policy to its own interests and its own narrow, self-interested aspirations.

Greek Elections

[Sobolev] Well, as we have been talking about the turbulent events in the eastern Mediterranean area, I think we should turn to the acute political struggle which has been developing of late in Greece. Parliamentary elections are taking place there today. Eduard Vasilyevich, you have been to Greece, haven't you?

[Kovalev] Yes, I have, and it seems to me that the problems facing the voters and the political parties of that country merit our attention today. Today the voters will not only determine the composition of the Greek Parliament but -- and this is the chief thing -- answer the question of whether the country will proceed further along the path of changes begun after the downfall in 1974 of the regime of the black colonels' fascist junta.

It is expected that today's election battle will be the most stubborn of the whole postwar period. The ruling New Democracy Party, which follows a center-right, conservative line, and the main leftwing opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement -- Pasok for short -- if one is to judge by the results of the public opinion polls, have almost equal chances of victory. The election campaign also demonstrated a marked increase in influence and authority among the population of the Greek Communist Party.

Thus there arises the possibility, but not yet the reality, of victory by Greek Socialists. In the event of victory, the Greek Socialists intend to implement a fairly broad program of social and economic reforms. In their view the state should take control of the banks and large enterprises in metallurgy, shipbuilding and a number of other important industries. It is also planned to nationalize natural resources.

In the field of foreign policy -- a thing which attracts the voters -- Pasok promises to undertake efforts to remove Greece from the NATO bloc's military organization and eliminate the U.S. military bases at present situated in Greek territories, or at any rate of remove nuclear weapons from them.

Pasok also gives the assurance that it will strive to expand cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and states struggling for their national economic independence from imperialism. The Socialists advocate the achievement of stability in the Balkans and in the eastern Mediterranean area.

That, briefly, is the program of the Greek Socialists. However, in announcing their intention to introduce changes into the life of Greece, Pasok points out that total implementation of its program will be possible only after a certain transitional period during which, as the Socialists headed by Papandreou put it, the mistakes committed during the rule of rightwing forces will have to be rectified.

I should like to note a further circumstance. It is important for an understanding of what is occurring in Greece and of what the reaction will be of the international public and the big powers to the possible results of today's elections.

As the election campaign got underway in Greece, NATO and the United States took more and more interest in it. This interest was not purely contemplative. It should be noted that the Pentagon was planning and is at present holding large-scale naval exercises off the shores of Greece. Political observers have drawn attention to the fact that the U.S. Command rejected the modest request by Athens that the exercises be postponed until after the parliamentary elections. Any doubts regarding the role of the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in this period were dispelled when it emerged that both Washington and NATO headquarters are displaying extreme anxiety over the possibility of a victory of leftwing, democratic forces in the Greek elections.

Luns, NATO's secretary general, has admitted his fears, and said that a victory for Pasok could worsen the situation on the southern flank of the NATO bloc.

[Sobolev] Thus we shall await the results of the elections, but it seems to me that whether or not the leftwing forces get a majority in parliament, the growth of their influence in Greece is an indisputable fact.

Situation in UK

The fact is also indisputable that rightwing forces in Britain are losing the support of the voters. True, there is still a long way to go before Parliamentary elections. They will be held only in 1984. But the position of the ruling Conservative party has become so shaky that there has already been talk of defeat in the elections. This talk occurred indeed at the conference of the party in Blackpool. Defeat is being forecast by Conservatives themselves, by their one-time leader, Heath, and a number of MP's.

Indeed, there are weighty grounds for such predictions. The 2 and 1/2 years of Conservative rule have brought about catastrophic consequences in the British economy and in the social field.

[Kovalev] Yes, halfway to the elections, the British Tories have found themselves in a very delicate situation, so to say. In industrial production in Britain a long-drawn-out slump is discernable. The number of unemployed at the beginning of September reached 2.9 million people, according to official figures, or in other words 12.4 percent of the work force. Unemployment has doubled under the Conservatives. It reached a record in the country's history after the crisis of the 1930's. It has not been possible to overcome inflation. The side effects of inflation proved far more serious than was expected at the time when the stakes were put on the Thatcherite economic policy and the return to the so-called monetarism.

During the summer there were large-scale socioracial disturbances accompanied by brutal confrontations with the police. The crisis in northern Ireland was aggravated sharply. This situation forced the delegates at the national conference of the Conservative Party to start debating: Are things going to worsen even further, before they begin to get better, or could there be nothing worse?

[Sobolev] It is known that the Conservatives have for centuries been renowned for their single-mindedness, to put it mildly. Hostile tongues use another word: They say they are thick-skulled. Therefore, the disorder in Blackpool is quite a remarkable phenomenon. Of course, this does not mean that the Conservatives have stopped being conservatives. At the conference, despite everything, Thatcher's position was approved for the future. All will remain as before. This means rising prices, unemployment, cuts in the social welfare expenditure, and a squeezing of the state sector in the economy in favor of the private sector.

U.S. Economics

Generally speaking, 1984 is not all that far away. While the policies of the British prime minister were being attacked from within her own party, in the United States the economic policies of Reagan, too, became the object of very strict critical analysis. The length of service of the Reagan government is considerably shorter than that of Thatcher's, and it is easier for him to make promises for improvement in the future. However, according to an opinion poll conducted by the authoritative Harris organization, patience is running thin even among the most loyal of Americans. According to Harris, Reagan does not have much time left to achieve results at that, since next year elections will be held for the two houses of Congress, which means that the Democrats may gain control over them.

Harris suggests that in the remaining months, in order to preserve the electoral votes, the Republican government must bring inflation down below 10 percent, the lending rate down by about one-half, and unemployment down to 6.5 percent. So far, there have been no signs that the Reagan government will be able to do this.

PRC-Taiwan Thaw

Continuing our talk about the events of the last few days, I would like to single out one of them, perhaps not too important, but nevertheless quite interesting. I have in mind the flirtation between Beijing and Taiwan. A rather strange triangle has been set up there, with Washington as the third tip. We are not going to debate who is maintaining lawful relations -- Beijing or Taipei -- and who is carrying on an affair on the basis of anti-Soviet passions. But now these two parties, competing for U.S. attention, have suddenly started to clear up their mutual relations. Dmitriy Antonovich, what is your opinion of this business?

[Volskiy] Not long ago they made a proposal to the Taiwan regime that its high-ranking representatives should take up quite important posts in Beijing, in the Chinese administration, while the island itself maintains its political and economic system and army and the special relations it may have with the United States. However, this proposal was roughly rejected by Taipei. The son of Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo, at the head of the Taiwanese administration, stated that he would agree to reunification only on an anticommunist basis, on the condition of returning to the mainland which was, according to him, his father's behest. Nevertheless, despite this provocative position on Taipei's part, Beijing again recently reiterated its proposal and even invited representatives of the Taiwan regime to pay a visit to mainland China.

Well, what is the cause for this, at first sight unexpected, persistence? It was only, I think, 2 or so years ago that Deng Xiaoping said that the Beijing leadership is ready to wait 10,000 years for this reunification. But to me it seems that the crux of the matter is in that the Taiwan question has turned out to be the stumbling block in the relations between the Chinese leadership and the Reagan administration, because the right wing of the Republicans has for a long time been linked with the Taiwan regime. The present administration has not only not weakened the links but has even decided to increase the supply of arms to Taiwan, and the most up-to-date arms at that.

[Kovalev] Moreover, as Richard Allen, assistant to President Reagan [title as heard] has said, it is a matter of the defensive weapons required by the situation that has developed.

[Sobolev] This is clearly putting pressure on Beijing, isn't that so?

[Volskiy] Even more so if one takes into account another part of Allen's statement. He stated directly that in Washington the future development of the dialogue between the PRC and Taiwan is being awaited with some impatience.

The meaning of this is clear. The Americans want the Taiwan leaders and the strong comprador bourgeoisie which has become established there in recent deacdes to adopt not a formal but a real, influential position in the Beijing leadership, pushing China into effecting as early as possible a virtual restoration of a capitalist system, and, what is more, a neocolonialist variety of capitalism. And by all accounts, the Beijing leadership is inclining toward apostasy on this issue, the issue of reunification with Taiwan, so that it is no longer clear what sort of planned reunification is being talked about -- Taiwan with China, or, perhaps the reverse, China with Taiwan. At any rate, it is evidently no coincidence that U.S. papers are writing that the Taiwan leaders have a wealth of experience as far as dealings with the transnational corporations are concerned and they could introduce them onto the mainland.

Socialist Community's Advantages

[Sobolev] We have talked today about the economic problems of Britain, the United States and their allies. For the socialist countries, economic trouble in the countries of capital is not a matter of indifference; it affects our national economy, too. Only thanks to the cohesion of the socialist countries, our fraternal, mutually advantageous cooperation, have we managed to a considerable extent to reduce the unfavorable effects of the world capitalist market. These words are taken from the speech by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, the head of the Soviet delegation at the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. And this week, as is well known, there was a session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

Today, I should like to single out from among the varied activities of the CEMA those aspects concerning the energy and raw materials problem. In the West, this problem is giving rise to the most significant difficulties. Above all, it must be noted that in CEMA countries, whose population constitutes 10 percent of the population of the world, production of electric power, oil, steel and coal is 20-30 percent of world production. This production is increasing at a rapid rate. For instance, between 1950 and 1980 oil production in the CEMA countries went up by almost 15 times, production of gas by nearly 50 times, and coal production rose from 547 million tons to 1.36 billion tons [per annum]. Of very great significance is our cooperation in the field of nuclear power. It is well known that nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts are being designed or built in the European CEMA countries and in Cuba, as well as two stations in the Soviet Union -- 4 million kilowatts -- for supplying power to the fraternal countries.

But, naturally, it is not just economic advantage that links our peoples. The socialist community is the fundamental force of the present day hindering the attempts of imperialist circles to unleash a fresh world war and opening up for the peoples of the world the prospect of a peaceful and happy future. The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which in compact form express, among other things, the principles of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, say: Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their unshakeable resolve to strengthen the gains of socialism!

With that we come to the end of our program. Thank you for your attention and all the best, comrades.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD190946 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- The Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) opened in Moscow today. The delegates and observers from over a hundred countries are to discuss the following subjects: the IOJ's contribution to strengthening peace, security and cooperation between the peoples; a new international information system; and international solidarity among journalists.

HAIG'S ROUND OF TALKS IN CAIRO REPORTED

PM161539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the general headline: "Around Events in Egypt"]

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct -- Heightened diplomatic activity can be observed in the Egyptian capital. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig is in Cairo holding a particularly large number of meetings, taking advantage of the presence of representatives of a number of countries who, like himself, have come to attend A. as-Sadat's funeral.

After the U.S. emissary's talks with the presidents of Sudan and Somalia and the Israeli prime minister, a State Department spokesman announced here that the problems of "security in the region" and of "U.S. intentions in the post-Sadat period" were discussed. According to him, those taking part in the meetings recognized "the need to defend the region against both internal and external danger." In the U.S. political vocabulary that means that the United States is counting on continuing to steer a course in the region toward cobbling together an imperialist anti-Arab front.

The second talk in recent days between Haig and Egyptian presidential candidate H. Mubarak took place today, as did talks between Haig and Egyptian Foreign Minister K. 'Ali. It has been made known that the talks related to the prospects of all-round development of U.S.-Egyptian relations. In addition there was an examination of questions connected with the continuation of the Camp David-based "peace process."

The Egyptian press reports that H. Mubarak has accepted invitations to pay official visits to the United States, France, the FRG and Italy.

SHABAYEV ON U.S., SUDAN 'DESIGNS' ON LIBYA

LD161920 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 16 Oct 81

["A Sinister Plot" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- One bellicose statement succeeds another, emanating from Khartoum and addressed to Libya. The Sudanese president threatens his neighbour with a "terrorist war", to the participation in which he is going to attract at least "ten thousand Sudanese" now residing in Libya, and says that he is prepared to start "hostilities on Libyan soil". A sort of a "liberation front" is already being formed in the Sudan to overthrow the Government of Libya.

Such openly inflammatory actions could only cause a natural feeling of surprise, were it not for the circumstance that the initiator and the sponsor of the vicious anti-Libyan campaign, designed to justify preparations for an aggression against that Arab country, is Washington. Such high-ranking officials of the U.S. administration as Secretary of State Haig, Defence Secretary Weinberger, and the President's closest advisers Meese and Allen have actively joined in fanning up this campaign. And the master of the White House himself does not keep aloof from the campaign. What is the "untoward" thing that Libya has done which is not to the liking of the powers that be in Washington? It is precisely the fact that it consistently pursues an independent anti-imperialist policy and that it has forced the Americans and the British to get away from the military bases on its territory, and nationalized the oil companies belonging to them. Libya is also resolutely opposed to the Camp David conspiracy, giving its consistent support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and other fighters for freedom and national independence. This, as the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS wrote, is sufficient for Alexander Haig to list Libya among countries "hostile to the American national interests".

According to U.S. press, it is precisely because Washington, long before the recent events in Egypt, had elaborated a secret plan for deposing the Libyan leadership and even for the physical elimination of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

That plan, according to the New York DAILY NEWS, provided for "resolving the Libyan problem" through a proxy: namely, by making Egyptian or Sudanese troops invade Libya.

In the case of a failure of such an invasion, the United States was to provide the invasion forces a "direct aid", i.e. to interfere directly in a conflict to be provoked by Washington.

Is it, then, any wonder that Khartoum, while assuring Washington of a readiness for any possible cooperation with the United States, states with such confidence that the Sudan had received a promise of "help by U.S. troops"!

So everything seems to indicate that the current hectic military preparations which the U.S. imperialism has begun near the borders of Libya under the label of preparing for joint U.S.-Sudanese-Egyptian "Bright Star" exercises constitute an attempt to pass over to a practical implementation of the sinister designs of the Pentagon and the CIA against Libya. And these adventurist actions must be regarded with utmost seriousness. It is not fortuitous that sober-minded watchers in the United States, well familiar with Washington's provocations "kitchen," do not rule out the likelihood that in the course of the exercises the American military may provoke an "incident" like the one staged in the Gulf of Tonkin which was used as a pretext for the invasion of Vietnam.

U.S., USSR MIDDLE EAST POSITIONS COMPARED

LD170838 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The United States continues intensive military preparations in the eastern Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. The events in Cairo which led to the assassination of President as-Sadat are used by Washington to build up America's military presence in the region and prepare dangerous military adventures. Here is what Radio Moscow observer Vladislav Koryakov writes:

All people to whom peace, security and freedom are dear can only feel alarmed by the actions of the Reagan administration. The United States is concentrating its armed forces, naval ships, planes and Marines in an area which already is explosive. American officials make provocative statements about the leading role of the United States in the region, and about the intention to demonstrate the United States military might near the shores of foreign countries thousands of miles away from America.

One planned action in that respect is holding military maneuvers with American Marines landing in Egypt, Oman and Somalia, and with American B-52 bombers dropping bombs on the testing grounds in Egypt. The exercises with the participation of the United States land troops, naval and air forces will take place on a territory covering several thousand miles.

Meanwhile, it has been learnt from different sources, including NEWSWEEK reports, that the last joint undertaking of Anwar as-Sadat and the United States was preparing an invasion into Libya to bring down the country's government. And now President Numayri in the Sudan says openly that he plans to destroy the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and Al-Qadhdhafi himself, and he counts on the all-round support of his plans by the United States. As for Washington, it not only has not denied these statements, but is doing everything to prepare a military adventure against Libya. Additional big consignments of arms are sent to Sudan and Egypt while America's propaganda machine is stepping up the campaign of hostility and hatred towards Libya.

Imperial methods are clearly seen in the present actions of the Reagan administration in the vast area from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, the desire to rely in its policy on force, blackmail and intimidation. And that could only lead to new complications in the world situation.

A sharp contrast to that are the peace initiatives long advanced by the Soviet Union and a number of other countries to attain a positive and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of the region. The Soviet Union has put forth to the United States and other countries a number of concrete and constructive proposals concerning the situation in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. As far as the Middle East is concerned it has suggested to hold an international conference, the only possible way of attaining a truly just peace. And in searching for a comprehensive settlement, all the interested countries should take part, including Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. As for the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, the Soviet Union suggested a series of measures that wouldn't infringe on anyone's interests, and would serve the peaceful and equal cooperation of all countries. For the Mediterranean area the Soviet Union proposed confidence-building measures in the military field and an agreed-upon reduction of the armed forces. And for the Persian Gulf, not to set up foreign military bases, and not to use and not to threaten to use force. And the cardinal point of the Soviet proposals is reaching agreement and making mutual commitments to respect the sovereignty and inviolability of the borders, and not to interfere in the internal affairs of others. There is also a provision on the right of every people to dispose themselves of their resources and to live the way they wish.

The present course of Washington only emphasizes how pressing and timely are the Soviet proposals aimed at consolidating peace in the area from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all countries in order to strengthen peace, countries which on their part whish to do the same. In his message of congratulations to Egypt's President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of his election to the post, President Leonid Brezhnev stressed that President Mubarak's readiness to improve relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the interests of the people of the two countries, and of establishing a just peace in the Middle East, will always have the understanding and support of the Soviet side.

As for the United States, why can't it also adhere to the generally accepted norms of relations with other countries? In Washington they often speak of a code of behavior for other countries. But what can be said about the code of behavior of the United States itself when the administration whips up tension, tries to use force in putting pressure on a number of countries, interferes in their internal affairs and threatens international security?

'BRIGHT STAR,' RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE VIEWED

LD161640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 16 Oct 81

["Preparation for Intervention" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Geliy Skobelev]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- According to reports from Washington the White House has given the go ahead for holding military maneuvers in the Near East in early November bearing the code-name "Bright Star." Recent events in Egypt are being used as a pretext for this latest demonstration of American "military muscle" in the Arab east. Washington is clearly trying to strengthen its military presence in the strategically important "land joining three continents."

The backbone of the armed forces which will take part in these maneuvers -- for which the western regions of Egypt bordering on Libya have been chosen as the location, clearly not accidentally -- will be American troops.

Essentially these dangerous "games" are to serve as a sort of general rehearsal for the beginning of operations by the notorious Rapid Deployment Force, for whom military bases have been specially allocated in Egypt, including Ra's Banas.

It is well known that the Rapid Deployment Force has an essential role in the Pentagon's adventurist plans in the Near and Middle East. This offspring of former U.S. President Carter and adopted by the current White House administration, is developing quite impetuously. According to the American press, since the time when the Green Berets were introduced, there has not been a military unit which has developed as fast as the Rapid Deployment Force. It has only taken a little over 2 years for this force to be turned into the crack force of American imperialism's intervention forces with an evolved command network, a system of bases, specially allocated air detachments and specially designed air transport groups. Their overall number is already close to the planned 225,000 men.

It is noteworthy that the Rapid Deployment Force was designed at first to be a "mobile fire brigade," intended for armed intervention in the affairs of foreign states where developments were not to Washington's taste. It should also be noted that the creation and deployment of this interventionist corps fits in logically with the global strategy of American imperialism, one of the components of which is international terrorism and its introduction into interstate relations.

Judging by the latest press reports, independent Libya is at present an object of special attention for the Rapid Deployment Force, and it is no accident that serious apprehension is being expressed that the "Bright Star" maneuvers may become a prelude to U.S. armed intervention in this country. The opinion is being expressed that during these "exercises" the United States "may provoke an 'incident' of the kind it once staged in the Gulf of Tonkin."

These apprehensions are fully justified. However, one can quite justifiably and logically recall the end result of such imperialist adventures.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PENTAGON PUBLICATION

LD171930 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 October, TASS -- In its issue for October 18 the newspaper PRAVDA carries an editorial article headlined "Washington's Big Lie".

Follows the full text of the article:

In the present-day complicated international situation, the ideas of the 26th Congress of the CPSU are becoming increasingly attractive. The peace programme for the eighties, which was put forward by the forum of the Soviet communists, has become the most important foreign policy factor influencing the march of events. The minds of hundreds of millions people in various parts of the world are attracted to the package of large-scale Soviet initiatives, which are aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, preserving and strengthening detente, eliminating the seats of military conflicts, developing equitable and fruitful international cooperation.

The Soviet peaceable proposals are becoming increasingly topical as the aggressive imperialist forces with the USA at their head are continuing their policy of exacerbating international tensions. Washington's imperial, hegemonistic ambitions are graphically seen from a whole series of militaristic actions and plans.

On October 2 this year U.S. President Ronald Reagan issued a comprehensive strategic programme. It sets forth, in actual fact, measures directed at upsetting the existing parity in the military-strategic field. At hand is Washington's claim to military superiority over the USSR. Mass production of the neutron weapon and war toxic agents is unfolding. Preparations are underway for the deployment in Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. A gendarme Rapid Deployment Force is being hastily formed. The American 'big stick' ever more often looms large over young independent states. Together with its menials, Washington is crudely meddling in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

These dangerous measures, which are increasing the threat to universal peace and freedom of peoples are a source of well-founded concern, and have touched off angry protests among the broadest masses. A powerful wave has mounted in Western Europe of mass movement against the deployment of new U.S. missiles, against the neutron death. Everywhere voices are ringing out ever more loudly, demanding that the arms race be bridled, that constructive talks with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries be started without delay.

They in Washington are displaying unconcealed alarm over the scale of the anti-war movements, which are gaining in strength in many countries. The overseas strategists are clearly concerned over the mounting criticism against them and are taking every possible measure to bring down the massive actions in defence of peace, distract the attention of broad public from the Soviet initiatives. which show a wav out of the present tense situation. The propaganda services of the USA and NATO are on the whole trying to justify in the eyes of the peoples their policy of intensive arms race.

As has alreadv been more than once the case, the Atlantic figures are again reiterating with this aim the hackneyed "Soviet military menace" allegation. Over the nine months of its stay in power the new administration has piled up a heap of anti-Soviet inventions. When some lies are exposed, others are invented. Under way is, as it were, an escalation of slanders. Speculation on the "Soviet military menace" myth has been elevated to the status of state policy of the USA.

Late in September the Pentagon has launched a fresh big lie operation, by issuing a 99-page pamphlet under the catchy headline "Soviet Military Might". To impress the public, the Pentagon propagandists placed at the beginning of the book an introduction by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and, to give more weight to the publication, they put on the last page the official seal of the war department.

The pamphlet is being lauded with much pomp. Thus, for example, Weinberger's press conference on that issue was shown on television directly in the hall of the NATO Headquarters in Brussels, which was packed with ranking military and journalists. The pamphlet is described as "Caspar's red booklet" by analogy with the notorious Mao Zedong's quotation book. It is being hastily translated into German, French and other languages and a "Pentagon flood" is to be staged in the book markets on both sides of the Atlantic. As Weinberger said, the book is designed to fill the gap in the knowledge of broad public about Soviet military might. In other words little-informed sections of the population in the West are being intensively brainwashed.

But what is the subject of the Pentagon's publication?

The contents of the pamphlet boils down to an enumeration of the types and systems of military equipment. The pages are full of code names given in NATO to Soviet weapons: "backfire", "SS-20", "SS-4", "SS-5", etc.

The main fault of the book is that it is biased, and, frankly speaking, mendaciously portrays the state of things in such an important for the whole mankind field as the state of arms and armed forces of the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

While describing with illustrations the Soviet weapons, the pamphlet does not contain a single word, a single figure about the enormous armaments of the USA. This is in itself a deception of peoples. One will look in vain in the book for at least a mention of American stragegic missiles Minuteman and Trident, of missile carrying submarines of the Ohio type, of aircraft carriers cruising around Europe and carrying on board hundreds of planes with nuclear weapons, of B-52, B-1 bombers, of FB-111 of F-111, F-4 and other combat aircraft deployed on the air bases in Europe. It looks as if they have never existed in real fact.

Neither does the pamphlet contain information about the U.S. naval force, which includes more than 550 warships, among them 14 aircraft carriers, 27 cruisers, 160 destroyers and frigates, 79 atomic-powered submarines. It contains no information that outside its territory the USA has fifteen hundred military bases and facilities with a half a million contingent of servicemen.

At a press conference on September 29 this year Caspar Weinberger was asked why the document did not contain any comparable actual information or figures about the U.S. Armed Forces and the armed forces of NATO. The correspondent had to repeat his question twice, but Weinberger each time evaded giving an intelligble answer. Meanwhile without such a comparison with the arsenals of the USA and the other NATO countries it is impossible to form a correct idea of the stragegic situation in the world. The authors of the pamphlet have actually glossed over, camouflaged vast regions on the military strategic map of the world: North America, Western Europe and other areas, where the armed forces and military facilities of the USA, their allies and partners are deployed. In other words, Washington's big lie consists in the very methodology, from which the Pentagon misinformers proceed.

An attentive familiarisation with the pamphlet shows, why it has given such a lop-sided picture. If Washington evaluated the state of things comprehensively and objectively, it would have to admit that a rough balance in the military field has taken shape between the USSR and the USA, between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO. It exists both with regard to the strategic nuclear means, nuclear weapons and general purpose forces in Europe, and as a whole -- with due regard for the whole totality of factors. But it is precisely what they in Washington do not wish to recognize. Contrary to facts, they would like to picture the balance as some "lag" of the USA and NATO in the military field, in order to confuse and mislead the Western reader, and, which is the main thing, to get from this uncomplaining consent to an increase in the military budgets, for a further arms race.

Even many experts in the West are forced to admit that the Pentagon's pamphlet is a propaganda subterfuge aimed at justifying the steep increase in military spendings of the USA and gearing to its militaristic policy of the "willful" West Europeans, rather than a serious analysis.

The approach which considers the "strategic interests of the West," mentioned by Weinberger in the introduction to the pamphlet, actually without any account taken of the armaments of the U.S., other NATO countries and China is intended for the simpletons. It is symptomatic that the Pentagon chief himself has actually admitted that this product of the U.S. intelligence service contains versions which are doubted even by American specialists. To my considerable surprise, the defence secretary said at a press-conference, I have realized that there are those who differ with me. In the intelligence community, too, there are many people who disagree with one another, he added. Weinberger characterized the book as a result of a compromise. Did he mean a compromise with conscience?

The pamphlet holds forth at length about Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers. It bristles with figures. However, all of them were in fact well-known at the time when the SALT-II treaty was being drafted and signed. The memorandum to the treaty that specified data on the strategic offensive potentials had two columns: One listed Soviet armaments and the other American ones. The Pentagon's pamphlet, however, only cites data from one column. The other, containing information about U.S. strategic systems, has been cut off, as it were.

The pamphlet says that presently the USSR has more carriers of strategic weapons than the USA. But the authors of the pamphlet would be well advised to remember that it is precisely the American side which prevented the ratification of the SALT-II treaty and consequently, the implementation of the equal limitations provided in it on the total number of strategic offensive weapons -- first 2,400, and then 2,250 units for each of the sides. But why does the pamphlet pass over this act in silence? The answer is simple: The Pentagon needs to whip up the "Soviet military menace" myth in order to further build-up the arms race, and a mention of the SALT-II treaty, which is based on the principle of equality and equal security, puts on record a carefully checked balance of the interests of the sides, would clearly prevent this design, would run counter to the distorted image of Soviet foreign and military policy, which they in the USA are trying to picture.

The authors of the pamphlet have made another "sensational discovery." The Soviet strategic nuclear force has, as they say, 7,000 nuclear warheads. Is it much? It is quite a lot. But another figure would produce no less impression: According to the Pentagon itself, the U.S. strategic nuclear force has more than 9,000 warheads. But this figure as well as other such data are kept secret from the broad public, on which this pamphlet is imposed. Thus it is not information, but deliberate misinformation.

Thus, having declared their intention to set forth, according to Weinberger, factual and precise materials, the Pentagon men are dishing to their readers a different thing -- they are trying to conceal the real arms and armed forces of the USA and NATO, presenting a distorted picture on this issue.

Neither is it by chance that the authors of the pamphlet are trying to speak of Soviet military construction in a vacuum, as it were, out of the context of post-war international developments. They would clearly like to impress on the public that the types and systems of weapons enumerated in the pamphlet were created by the Soviet Union unilaterally, that a "traditional" striving for weapons is all but typical of it. They are trying to conceal the fact that the arms race is rooted in the American soil, and that the Soviet Union was never responsible for its news rounds.

As it is a fact that none other than the United States started rivalries in the field of mass destruction weapons in 1945, when it was first to create and use atomic bombs against the peaceful population in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the USA initiated the race in the intercontinental range weapons, by creating way back in the fifties an armada of strategic bombers. It was the first to start in the early sixties a massive deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles and the deployment of tens of nuclear-powered missile carrying submarines in the world ocean. Washington was the first to start at the turn of the seventies the equipment of intercontinental ballistic missiles with high precision multiple independently targeted re-entr vehicles. It was precisely the United States which started way back in 1972 the developm .t of strategic cruise missiles and has now started the implementation of plans for t deployment of thousands of such missiles in the air, on land and at sea. It is overseas t at the barbarous neutron weapon was invented and its large-scale production is now being unfolded. This enumeration could be continued.

All this, taken together with the "strategic programme" for the eighties which has been recently published by the White House, Washington's striving to "rearm" by all means Western Europe with new U.S. nuclear missiles, the enormous level of military spending, which is not justified by any defence needs, is clear evidence from where the "initiative" of whipping up the arms race stems. It also clearly follows from it that all that is done in the USSR in the field of defence constitutes only an answer to the military preparations by those who would like to put the Soviet Union to a test of strength.

Yes, the Soviet Union really has armed forces with powerful modern military equipment. This has never been a secret to anyone. The authors of the pamphlet have discovered nothing new in this respect. But this equipment, in common with the armed forces of our country, have been created in face of a military threat to us and our allies. The threat which is stemming from the imperialist camp.

Behind Washington's manoeuvres, which are directed at whipping up a war hysteria and building up the balance of forces, to achieve for itself military superiority as a basis of Washington's policy of strength. It is precisely on what the Pentagon's booklet sets the sights of the whole NATO military machinery. According to the logic of the Pentagon propagandists it comes out that the Soviet Union has no right to parity in general.

It appears that they in Washington have forgotten the conclusions they made there not so long ago, namely, that the arms race -- from the point of view of its effect on the security of states -- is unproductive, that it does not lead to strengthening this security but, conversely, creates new threats and raises armed confrontation to an even higher level with all the negative consequences for world peace. Those who think differently in Washington today should clearly realize that the hope to upset equilibrium are illusory. The Soviet Union, as has been repeatedly stated at very prestigious level, has never striven to attain military superiority, but at the same time it will not allow anyone to create such superiority over itself. It has everything necessary to do so.

The allegations made in the pamphlet that the Soviet Union is making preparations for the combat use of chemical weapons in "offensive operations" are downright lies. It should be said that such allegations were forcefully debunked some time ago by many prominent American and British experts and rejected by several U.S. senators. Nevertheless, the pamphlet has found room for this slander, although it does not have room for the statement that the United States has unilaterally withdrawn from -- and still shows no desire to resume -- talks with the USSR on banning chemical weapons.

The Pentagon's publication also contains gross distortions of the character of the foreign policy and military doctrine of the Soviet Union.

Take, for instance, the accusations made against the USSR that are reproduced in the pamphlet with regard to the so-called "export of revolution." This assertion is downright absurd. The leftist theory of "export of revolution" was debunked by Lenin way back in the early post-revolutionary years. The Soviet state is in principle against imposing any recipes for social or political development on other countries. Revolutions are not made to order but are a product of the maturing of internal causes; they are rooted in the conditions found in every individual country. The attempts to "trigger" a revolution from without cannot be successful, and are denounced by genuine Marxists-Leninists. It stands to reason, however, that intervention in the affairs of sovereign nations on the part of imperialist circles in a bid to export counter-revolution, buttress corrupt dictatorial regimes and suppress the liberation movements, as Washington is doing itself and through its stooges, cannot be justified either.

It is also claimed that the USSR is harbouring plans for the first nuclear strike in the hope of winning a war. Is this a consequence of ignorance? Hardly so. What we have here is a deliberate attempt to camouflage their own intentions and plans, or to pass the bucket, so to speak. Indeed, it is common knowledge that the doctrine of the so-called "limited" nuclear war was born in the Pentagon. It was there that the "counterforce concept" -- that is, the concept of a pre-emptive nuclear strike and, as an attempt at its realisation, plans for deploying hundreds of new American nuclear missiles in certain West European countries -- originated. The Pentagon also evolved a new U.S. military strategy for the eighties, which is characterised by the present administration as a "strategy of confrontation" between the USSR and the U.S. on a global and regional scale. Why then does Washington hypocritically keep silent about these facts?

The world at large knows that the Soviet Union does not prepare an armed attack on anyone. The Soviet military doctrine is purely defensive. The USSR views nuclear attack as the gravest crime against humanity. The imputation to the Soviet Union of sinsister schemes for preparing the "first strike" at the U.S. is an unseemly propaganda ploy. "The Soviet Union has always been and remains a convinced opponent of concepts of this kind," Leonid Brezhnev points out.

"Our efforts are aimed precisely at precluding the first and second strike, and nuclear war altogether. Our approach to this matter may be formulated as follows: The defence potential of the Soviet Union should be sufficient so that no one should risk upsetting our peaceful life. Not a course for superiority in armaments but a course for reducing them and for lessening military confrontation -- this is our policy."

It is this objective that is pursued by the initatives made at the 26th CPSU Congress and by the concrete Soviet proposals discussed at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly taking place in New York.

The Pentagon's pamphlet in itself would not, perhaps, deserve special attention if it did not reflect the political tendencies now found in the American capital and directed to all appearances, at inciting a propaganda war against socialist countries, at constantly whipping up tensions on the international scene, at holding back in every way the limitation of armaments and at accelerating the arms race. The U.S. line for not ratifying the SALT II treaty, for putting off the resumption of the SALT talks and for blocking negotiations on a number of other outstanding aspects of disarmament, and also its attempts to thwart the existing agreements in their field, to sow mistrust for Soviet policy and to propagate the myth about the "Soviet threat" are all links of the same chain. The American militarist forces are obviously trying to make the peoples believe that the arms race is inevitable and to suppress the anti-war movement of the masses.

It is to be hoped that the foreign public will be able to judge the worth of the latest rotten fruit of the Pentagon's propaganda. The lie about the "Soviet military threat" obviously does not wash. The peoples of the world are becoming increasingly aware that the only way out of the deadlock of competition in the arms build-up is not to launch ever new rounds of the arms race but to conduct talks, honest and businesslike talks aimed to achieve mutually acceptable agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. It is the way that is advocated by the Soviet Union.

TASS: U.S. ENVOY TO INDIA IDENTIFIED AS 'CIA'

LD161316 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Oct TASS -- The United States Ambassador to India Harry Barnes, who is to arrive in Delhi in November is a CIA agent, says India's CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE. His name is included in "Who's who at the CIA" prepared for publication in the United States. Harry Barnes, the news agency says, finished a spy school in 1951 and has been working since then as a "diplomat" in India, the Soviet Union, Nepal and Romania.

Commenting on the reports of the CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE, the Indian press says that the appointment of a CIA official as U.S. ambassador to India is far from the only example of the Reagan administration's activities against the government of Indira Gandhi whose independent foreign policy does not suit Washington.

CHINA

MAOIST LEGACY CONTINUES TO DOMINATE PRC IDEOLOGY

LD091136 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct, TASS -- While remaining on the positions of Maoism, the Chinese leaders fail to give a principled and honest evaluation of the "Cultural Revolution," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA writes today. The newspaper points out that the influence of the Maoist legacy remains in the field of ideology. The Beijing leaders are trying to present Maoism for "Sinoized Marxism", while leaving intact such principles of Maoism as hegemonism, anti-Sovietism and Great-Han chauvinism. It is precisely along these principles that they strive to educate the population of China, especially its younger generation.

The article draws attention to the fact that unemployment has become in China one of the most accute socio-economic problems. The country, which has been brought as a result of the Maoist experiements to a verge of an economic catastrophe, is in a sharp need of skilled workers, engineers and technicians, but cannot at the same time ensure employment for the masses of the people. According to official statistics, there are 20 million jobless in that country, but in actual fact the real situation in China is even more threatening.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA SEES MORALE PROBLEMS IN PRC ARMY

LD131048 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS -- The unceasing struggle for power inside the Beijing leadership, the recognition, though not complete, of Mao's mistakes, the public trial of the "gang of four" and Lin Biao's supporters are affecting the morale of the personnel of the army, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (THE RED STAR) writes today. Notwithstanding all Beijing propaganda subterfuges, a certain contingent of servicemen have been affected by doubt, there is a kind of "crisis of confidence" in the leadership, as the Chinese press acknowledges.

The newspaper points out that the incursion of Chinese troops into Vietnam in the spring of 1979 as for Beijing a serious moral and political defeat. "During it many soldiers saw for themselves that orders issued by the ruling top leadership were criminal. A part of the servicemen openly demonstrated their unwillingness to fight, and their dissatisfaction with the policy of collusion with the forces of imperialism and reaction. Seeking to damp down such moods, to neutralize and suppress the mounting dissatisfaction, the Beijing leadership is stepping up the ideological conditioning of the army in a spirit of anti-Sovietism, chauvinism and militarism."

A special step in the psychological conditioning, the article next says, is so-called "moral stimulating" of those servicemen who set an "example" of zealous service to Maoism. For this purpose, "honorary titles" are widely awarded such as "militant hero," "unbending fighter" or "exemplary cadre official". Formations and units are awarded such titles as "Regiment of Night Tigers," "Launch of Fierce Sea Tigers", to mention but a few.

A special "memorial badge" was issued to the participants in the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Parallel with "moral stimulation", the newspaper points out, terror and intimidation are also used as well as savage reprisals. Another purge of command cadres is under way in the army. According to Deng Xiaoping it is to continue to the end of this year and will affect two thirds of the commanders of regiments and higher ranks.

"The Chinese leadership's steps of ideological conditioning along with the reprisals," the article emphasises, "has the purpose of making the army a still more pliant and blind tool of Beijing's hegemonistic aggressive policy."

BEIJING CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR BURMESE REBELS

BK171239 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 16 Oct 81

[By station observer Valeriy Artemov]

[Text] The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published in Hong Kong, has written that China continues to supply arms and ammunition to pro-Beijing insurgents who are fighting against the government in Burma. Such deeds run contrary to repeated statements by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang which claim that only moral support is extended to Maoists in Southeast Asia. According to the journal, Beijing's policy remains a major obstacle to crushing the anti-government forces. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes that China increases its arms supplies to the insurgents as Burmese Government forces actively step up operations against the insurgents.

It is no secret to observers in Rangoon that for many years Beijing's political objective in Burma was to limit Rangoon's foreign policy options by constantly creating tension in the country. In other words, it was aimed at making Burma recognize and accept its dependence on China.

The Beijing hegemonists have almost always been attracted to Burma, which is known not only for its rich natural resources but also for its important strategic position in having access to India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Laos and the Indian Ocean. The present leadership in Beijing continues to practice Mao Zedong's policy of hegemony toward Burma and the rest of Southeast Asia. The essence of this policy was presented at the Politburo meeting of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee during August 1965. It prescribed that the whole of Southeast Asia must be acquired, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. Mao Zedong declared that Southeast Asia was very rich in natural resources and that investment and efforts should be made toward its acquisition. As proven by the facts, Beijing's goal remains the same and it has not changed its modus operandi. The present Beijing leaders, who are concerned with immediate interests, have only changed their policy superficially.

The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW writes that China will not provide more arms than required to the insurgents. It implies that the insurgents in Burma and the rest of Southeast Asia will be put under tighter control. In connection with this, the LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN newspaper writes that the insurgents have been transformed into gangs isolated from each other and that they are starving and demoralized. However, it notes that even in such a plight, the insurgents still pose a danger to the country's security, peace and tranquility and are obstructing efforts for national progress.

We must agree with such an opinion because the masters of the insurgents can increase their assistance any time they deem necessary. We have witnessed such developments more than once. According to a well-known American expert on Southeast Asia, Henry Kamm, China continues to maintain the levers of control in its hands. It can decrease or intensify at will the war being waged by the insurgents. Reports from Burma indicate that this opinion will be proved correct in the coming months. The approaching cool season coincides with the active political period in Burma this year when elections will be held. The insurgents are welcoming the approaching cool season in their own way by making preparations to step up subversive and provocative activities under the direction of Beijing. The people and the Government of Burma are vigilant and cautious against these dangers. Observers note that the recent congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party reiterated that it will continue to practice an independent political policy -- which has been recognized internationally -- regardless of the subversive activities of the enemy.

ANNIVERSARY OF 1911 CHINESE REVOLUTION OBSERVED

PM161147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society organized a soiree in Moscow on 12 October devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution in China.

JAPAN-USSR SOCIETY HOSTS RECEPTION IN TOKYO

OW190251 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Oct 81

[By Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] A reception was held in Tokyo on 17 October to mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 25th anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Japan. The party, sponsored by the Japan-USSR society, was also attended by a delegation of the USSR-Japan Society.

Addressing the gathering, Japan-USSR Society Chairman Ishiguro noted the great significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in human progress and stressed that the existence of the Soviet Union, a country dedicated to peace, is a guarantee in preventing mankind from perishing in the fire of nuclear war. He declared that the Soviet Union is fighting for peace, looking forward to a bright future for mankind.

He then made the following point: 1) The reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the USSR 25 years ago opened the way for bilateral cultural and economic relations and active personnel exchanges between the two countries. 2) The Japan-USSR Society has contributed much to that end. 3) The society must continue to exert prodigious efforts to fulfill the wishes of an absolute majority of the Japanese people to have genuinely friendly and good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Arkhangelskiy, board member ofthe USSR-Japan Society and chief editor of the weekly NEDLYA, who heads the Soviet delegation, and Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy also spoke. In their speeches, they noted that Soviet-Japanese relations over the 20 years since the reestablishment of diplomatic relations have been uneven with their ups and downs, but stressed that the relationship between the two countries on the whole has developed successfully in every field, including the political, economic, trade, scientific, and cultural domains.

The two Soviet officials also noted that there has been room for improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations over the past year or two and stressed that there is no change in the Soviet position of desiring the development of its relations with Japan on the basis of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Ambassador Polyanskiy concluded by saying: We have a saying that dawn invariably follows night no matter how dark it may be. The Soviet people believe that Soviet-Japanese relations will brighten.

PEOPLE OF DANANG WELCOME SOVIET WARSHIPS

PM161043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Oct, TASS -- A detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the guards missile cruiser Varyag and the patrol [strorozhevoy] ship Razyashchiy has arrived in the Vietnamese port of Danang on an official friendly visit. The detachment is headed by Vice Admiral N.Ya. Yaskov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

Thousands of inhabitants of Danang and servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army warmly welcomed the Soviet sailors. A meeting was held at the port. Those taking part expressed the conviction that the Soviet sailors' visit will make a contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and solidarity of the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

On the same day representatives of the Danang public were the Soviet sailors' guests.

Warm, friendly meetings took place between the sailors and activists of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society. A concern was staged by the Red Banner Pacific Fleet's song and dance ensemble.

The Soviet sailors laid a wreath at the Danang memorial cemetery.

Vice Admiral N.Ya. Yasakov was received by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and by Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and SRV minister of national defense.

BURMESE AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW 5 OCTOBER

PM151003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Burmese Ambassador U Hla Shwe left Moscow on 5 October.

SINGAPORE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM150909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Ho Guan Lim, Singapore's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials on 6 October in the Kremlin to I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between I.G. Kebin and Ho Guan Lim, a conversation took place in which M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

BRIEFS

UZBEK DELEGATION TO SRV -- A delegation of Uzbek social figures left for the SRV on 13 October. In the SRV, the members of the delegation will publicize Soviet culture. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Oct 81 GF]

JARUZELSKI REPLACES KANIA AS PZPR CHIEF

Kania Resignation Reported

LD181455 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct, TASS -- As the news agency PAP reports, during the discussion of an organizational issue at the 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee today, Stanislaw Kania asked to be relieved of his duties as first secretary of the PUWP CC. The Central Committee of the PUWP satisfied his request.

Jaruzelski Elected

LD181538 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party at the 4th plenary meeting of the PUPW Central Committee.

Jaruzelski Remarks Cited

LD181680 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct (TASS) -- The latest plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has discussed the political situation in the country and the tasks of the party in implementing the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. In the course of discussion of the report, those who spoke at the plenum criticized the leadership of the PZPR for the absence of concrete, effective measures to implement the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress in defense of socialism in the country.

The plenum unanimously adopted the program decision which determines the tasks of all party members, party organizations and PZPR organs in the light of analysis of the social and economic situation.

The PZPR Central Committee also adopted an appeal to the working masses of the city and countryside. It stresses that this appeal is dictated by a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the country and the economy and for the settlement of the country's problems in conformity with the principles of socialism.

During the discussion of organizational questions, S. Kania requested the plenum to relieve him of his post as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The PZPR Central Committee granted this request.

The plenum elected Wojciech Jaruzelski as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

In his speech at the plenum, W. Jaruzelski said that he understands well that he has been alloted new work by the party. He continued: The most important problem at the present time consists of fulfilling the hopes for change and improvement of the situation, the overcoming of the crisis and the strengthening of the socialist state.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed the inestimable significance of Poland's alliance with the USSR and the whole socialist community.

The plenum has ended its work.

[Soviet media monitored by FBIS have not been heard to carry any Soviet messages of congratulations to the new PZPR first secretary]

Jaruzelski Biography

LD181904 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski was born on July 6, 1923, in Kurow, Lublin Voivodship. He graduated from the K. Swerczewski Academy of the General Staff.

In July 1943 he joined the Polish Army which was formed on the territory of the Soviet Union. He fought in the Polish First Army. He took part in the liberation of Warsaw and in the fighting on the Oder and the Elba.

In the period of people's power he held high commanding, staff and party-political posts. From 1960 he was chief of the Main Political Board, from 1962 -- deputy minister of national defence, from 1968 -- minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic. He has the military rank of army general.

In 1948 he became member of the Polish United Workers' Party, in 1964 -- member of the PUWP Central Committee, in 1970 -- alternate member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee, and in 1971 -- member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee.

In February 1981 Wojciech Jaruzelski was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and retained the post of the minister of national defence. At the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP (July 1981) he was reelected member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee.

He is a deputy of the SEJM of the Polish orders, including the Order of the Builders of People's Poland. He has been awarded with Soviet orders.

At the 4th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Resignations From Solidarity

LD171330 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct TASS -- The plenum of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Central Committee is continuing a debate on the issues on its agenda. On the proposal of the participants in the plenum a third item has been added to its agenda: "Evaluation of the Activity of the Politburesu and Possible Organisational Issues."

Reports at the plenary meeting were delivered by Stanislaw Kania and Stefan Olszowski. 19 speakers addressed the plenum on the first day of its work. During the meeting statements on withdrawal from the ranks of Solidarity have been made by member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee, team leader of the Radom tannery Radoskur Zofia Grzyb; member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the Works Committee of the PUWP of the mining equipment works in Gorlice A. Kusnierz; alternate member of the PUWP Central Committee, shift leader at the Katowice communications administration W. Switalska; member of the Central Committee, miner of Mursky colliery S. Wenglinski; member of the Central Committee, fitter of the metallurgical works Bobrek J. Zimnicki; member of the Central Committee, worker of the Barbara colliery F. Banko; member of the Central Committee, first secretary of the PUWP Committee of Silesia mine J. Jakubiec; member of the Central Committee, miner of Zemowit colliery K. Skwara; member of the Central Committee, foreman of the Batory metallurgical works E. Blaszak; member of the Central Committee, worker of Novy Wyrek colliery J. Witek; member of the Presidium of the Central Party Control Commission A. Gorzawski. Each of the speakers gave reasons for this decision.

Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission J. Urbanski familiarised the participants in the plenum with the decision of the commission to expell from the ranks of the PUWP, chairman of the Polish Journalists' Union S. Bratkowski. In a statement issued here on that issue it is pointed out that Bratkowski, contrary to the assurances he gave earlier, has not changed his activity which runs counter to the decisions, rules and programme of the PUWP.

The plenum of the PUWP Central Committee is continuing in session.

DRUZENKO ATTACKS SOLIDARITY 'RESOLUTION'

PM191151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "When the Masks Fall Off"]

[Text] At a recent press conference in Warsaw S. Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, illustrated the unbridled aggressiveness and political irresponsibility of Solidarity extremists by citing excerpts from a resolution which was first "formulated" in the Mazowsze region Solidarity headquarters and then read out in a shop at Warsaw's Ursus tractor plant. Listening to the shamelessly malicious expressions, even my Western colleagues present at the press conference, who are, or course, familiar with the basest examples of anti-Sovietism, shook their heads.

A few days later the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI responded to the provocative "resolutions." It stressed that this malicious libel "contains expressions which denigrate the Polish constitutional authorities, socialism and the Soviet Union. It is couched in the language of insults and slander, dirty fabrications and insinuations, and is permeated from beginning to end with a hatred for the USSR bordering on the psychotic."

It is hard to assess in any other way that "document," which makes you wonder exactly where it was compiled -- in the Warsaw Solidarity headquarters or in the Munich subversive radio center, Radio Free Europe. Or, perhaps, these two addresses house people who are brothers in spirit and in their convictions? At any rate, the style and "enthusiasm" are very similar. The Solidarity resolution contains heartrending protests against the "totalitarian, antihumanitarian, antiworker authorities" and such characteristic expressions as the "dictatorship of the Red regime" or "Moscow imperialism" -- that is, hackneyed anticommunist terms now adopted by the Solidarity counterrevolutionaries. One cannot but agree with the opinion of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which notes the "indulgence of the organs of public order and state security, which has gone too far [deleko zashedshuyu] already," in relation to such facts.

The extremely flagrant "resolution," presented in public at a Warsaw enterprise, illustrates in its own way the present sharply exacerbated political situation in Poland. Attention is drawn to several characteristic features: First, the whipping up by Solidarity extremists of anti-Soviet propaganda; second, the increasingly broad protests by working people against the irresponsible actions of those politickers who seek to undermine the Polish-USSR alliance; and, third and last, the demands which can be heard in various strata of the population for the authorities to adopt more resolute measures against those who kindle antisocialist, anti-Soviet hysteria.

The growth in this hysteria accords with the true aims and aspirations of Solidarity's extremist leaders. The Solidarity "hawks" realize that Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation are a powerful, stable factor in Poland's socialist development. Setting themselves the goal of dismantling the socialist system, they are waging an attack on our people's friendship and trying to sow in Poles' consciousness hostility toward Poland's allies, above all the land of the soviets.

They would like the symbols of the revolutionary struggle, fraternity in arms, and the ardent daily work of socialist building to be forgotten. They believe the end, as the saying goes, justifies the means.

Extremist circles in Solidarity turned the organization's Gdansk congress into an anti-socialist, anti-Soviet orgy. Various "exhibitions," movie premieres with an antisocialist orientation, the dissemination of slanderous pamphlets, posters and "souvenirs" -- all this had one aim: to cast aspersions on socialism and its gains, on the Polish communists' party, on the community of socialist countries and on Poland's true friend and ally -- the Soviet Union. Despite broad protests against the provocative "appeal to the workers of Eastern Europe" and other "pearls" from the congress' first round, the second stage of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk followed the same course.

The intentions of the external and internal enemies of People's Poland can be clearly perceived in the present campaign of anti-Sovietism. Their aim is to create a rift between People's Poland and the Soviet Union and its other reliable friends and allies and to undermine the foundations of the peaceful, secure development of the independent people's Polish state. The enemies of socialism, as has happened before, are setting themselves an obviously unattainable goal. But a principled, uncompromising struggle must be waged against them.

POLISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

Meets Shitikov

LD161756 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, a group of secretaries of voivodship boards of Polish-Soviet Friendship Societies arrived in Moscow on 16 October with the chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, member of the Polish Peoples Republic Council of State Stanislaw Wronski. The guests were received by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Aleksey Shitikov. Meetings and talks were also held with activists of regional soviets, party workers, scientists and plant collectives.

We have convinced ourselves that Soviet people work enthusiastically to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, accepting its program as their own, secretary of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Stanislaw Lewandowski told a TASS correspondent. This visit to the Soviet Union has given us much rich material for our practical activity. When Solidarity extremists and other reactionaries in Poland are warping the authentic character of Soviet-Polish relations, slandering the USSR and undermining the friendship between our nations, we should intensify the propaganda of the true Soviet reality and the internal and foreign policy of the USSR.

Lewandowski Statement

LD170030 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Statement by Stanislaw Lewandowski, secretary of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and head of the delegation visiting Moscow -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] In our country, as everybody knows, the enemies of socialism, the enemies of our motherland are unleashing (?rabid) anti-Soviet propaganda. These enemies use the most despicable methods, for which we Poles, meeting here with the Soviet people, must feel ashamed. Indeed we do feel very ashamed.

It is difficult to understand why Soviet graves are being destroyed, why monuments are being desecrated, and why there is so much malice at a time when the Soviet Union is helping Poland to overcome the crisis and the difficulties we are experiencing.

This is why this meeting and our visit here have such significance for us. First, this visit enriches our knowledge and shows us how the CPSU decisions are being realized in the USSR. Second. this visit gives us moral support. Everywhere we go we are asked: Where is Poland going, what will happen, what are you doing, will you find enough strength to put matters in order. It is hard to answer these questions, but we understand the anxiety contained in them, the deep, friendly concern and the desire to help.

That is why we want to use everything we gain from this visit in the work of our society, to enrich our society with new ideas and methods. We are convinced that the Soviet people treat the decisions of the CPSU and its 26th Congress as their own decisions, as decisions aimed at improving the standard of life and consolidating the [word indistinct] of the Soviet Union, since these decisions are directed first of all at man and his well-being. The Soviet people understand that the implementation of these decisions depends on their work, attitude and commitment. We very much need in our lives this type of understanding, a patriotic understanding of the Polish situation [words indistinct].

Lastly, we have seen examples of how Soviet people are living better, with more dignity, and are wiser and richer with each passing year. This makes us happy. We think that this is also the prospect for our socialist motherland. We shall be fighting for this in our country. We want to devote the work of our Polish-Soviet Friendship Society toward this end.

KORNILOV ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

LD161510 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 16 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- To play up ill-intentioned lies to cover up their own ungainly doings is by no means a new method for certain circles of the West. The fact that this method is often put to work even today was once again confirmed by the session of the North Atlantic assembly held in Munich. The session passed a "resolution" designed to remind the Soviet Union about the great significance of non-interference in the affairs of Poland.

If the authors of the "resolution" had been genuinely concerned over interference in the affairs of sovereign Poland they would have easily found facts on that score -- real facts, not just invented ones -- and not in the USSR but at absolutely different addresses. Let us recall in this connection that the commission for the interior and justice of the Polish Sejm stated at its recent meeting that some capitalist states were making use of the complex situation in Poland to step up destructive and subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic. And there is every reason for such a conclusion. Is it for anything else but interference in the affairs of Poland that the U.S. Government has set up a special coordinating headquarters involving the CIA with the task, as the Polish press reports, to exploit the situation in Poland? Is it not a case of blatant interference in the affairs of a sovereign state that the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress passed a resolution which tries to advise the Polish Government what it should do?

And what is there to be said about all kinds of "demarches" by the NATO leaders who under the pretext of "concern" over the situation in Poland are sabre-rattling, working up tension, unleashing spying and subversive actions against socialist states. Examples? Here is the most recent one: NATO's supreme allied commander, Europe, U.S. General Rogers, said recently that in connection with the situation in Poland he had been given the right to act decisively, and that he was going, among other things, to issue an order on the establishment of new spying centers near the borders of the GDR.

[This is] to say nothing of the fact that Poland is the "number-1 target" of the fierce psychological warfare unleashed and waged by imperialist circles of the USA and NATO against socialist countries. Moreover, slanderous and instigatory broadcasts by the U.S. Government-controlled Voice of America or by the CIA-financed Free Europe also constitute nothing less than blatant interference in Polish affairs.

Against the background of such facts, and it is quite easy to cite more of them -- it is obvious that the so-called "resolution" of the North Atlantic assembly is just a heavy-handed manoeuvre designed to distract public attention from ungainly, to put it mildly, doings of those Western circles which continue their open interference in the affairs of socialist Poland in an illusory hope to channel the development of events in that country in a direction needed by them.

ILICHEV RECEIVED BY CSSR'S CHNOUPEK, JABLONSKY

PM161507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Joint Consultations"]

[Text] Prague, 12 Oct -- A meeting between L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Jablonsky, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, took place at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs 10 October; during the meeting they exchanged views on questions of mutual interest. On the same day the USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs was received by B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

CPSU DELEGATION COMPLETES YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

PM141541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LCY a delegation of CPSU party workers led by F.I. Mochalin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department, was in the SFRY 28 September through 6 October. The delegation familiarized itself with the work of the LCY organizations at enterprises of the light and food industry. It had conversations at the LCY Central Committee and visited the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Slovenia. The delegation was received by P. Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PRAVDA CITES TANJUG ON SIHANOUK VISIT TO SFRY

PM151031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report: "TANJUG Report"]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct -- Sihanouk, one of the leaders of Khmer reaction, has arrived in Belgrade for a 4-day visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. He has had talks with C. Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency.

TANJUG reports that the talks passed "in a very friendly and frank atmosphere." According to the agency, C. Mijatovic "assessed N. Sihanouk's activity highly."

PRAVDA CHIEF EDITOR COMMENTS ON FRENCH POLICIES

LD191334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS) -- PRAVDA Chief Editor Viktor Afanasyev writes today about a certain progress which has been taking place in France's foreign policy. He has been taking part in the L'HUMANITE newspaper's traditional festival. Francois Mitterrand, Viktor Afanasyev notes, has issued a highly unambiguous rebuke to the American authorities, which have been unceremoniously interfering in the internal affairs of the country, openly expressing their dissatisfaction at the introduction of communists into the government. In response to the statement of U.S. Vice President Bush that the presence of communists in the Government of France cannot but evoke the concern of its allies, the president said: French policy belongs to France and this will continue to be the case in the future.

The leftwing majority government, the author continues, has expressed a persistent demand that the independence of states should be respected and has stated the legitimacy of revolutionary movements in Latin America. Attempts are being made to settle relations with other developing states, above all those of Africa in particular. A bill has been adopted requiring French companies to allocate developing countries 3.75 percent of the value of the raw materials extracted in them.

Viktor Afanasyev writes further: "It is written in the June agreement between the French communist and socialist parties that both are pledged to struggle for the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs and for guaranteeing a balance of forces in Europe. However, both the president and the prime minister reject the policy of neutralism, and in every way stress their loyalty to the Atlantic alliance.

"France intends to improve its nuclear potential in accordance with the demands of the present day. (First question: What demands are these?). The country's leaders deem it not sensible to renounce in advance the neutron bomb -- a weapon which, as they note, could step up the potential of the French deterrent forces. (Second question: To deter whom?).

"However much one twists it or ponders on it, the intention is "to deter" the Soviet Union. (And the third question: Why precisely the USSR? Surely there has never ever been, nor is there now a reason for "deterring" the USSR, which has never had and does not have aggressive intentions toward France or indeed toward any other country)."

Viktor Afanasyev notes that the standpoint of the president with regard to the plans of the American military to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe also causes perplexity. "Admitting the existence at the present time of a strategic balance in Europe," he writes, "the president at the same time stated that this balance could alter by 1985 in favor of the Soviet Union. And from this (though this is not stated directly) it logically stems that one does not decline approval of the American plans. Will this French loyalty to the Atlantic alliance not grow into Atlanticism? That indeed would be dangerous both for France and for peace in Europe.

"Mitterrand's attitude toward Israel is highly contradictory. It is known that he feels clear sympathies for that country. At the same time, the president has confirmed the right of the Palestinian people to its homeland and sharply condemned Israel for its raid on the French-supplied nuclear reactor in Iraq."

Attitude on Afghanistan

LD191324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS) — Soviet-French relations continue to develop, though perhaps not as quickly and extensively as one would like, Viktor Afanasyev writes in today's PRAVDA.

Our countries, he notes, are successfully cooperating in the sphere of economics, science, technology and culture. Major economic and scientific-technical projects are being implemented.

Nonetheless one cannot but note, the author points out, that particular statements by French leaders are by no means promoting an improvement in Soviet-French relations. "This concerns above all their treatment of Afghan events and statements alleging that these events make Soviet-French summit meetings impossible."

On this score, he goes on to say, it should be noted that, first, Afghan affairs have nothing to do with Soviet-French relations. Second, these relations are stimulated and developed by friendship and cooperation and summit meetings. They are no less required by France than by the Soviet Union. "The experience of many decades has shown that if our two great European powers have good relations, peace in Europe and throughout the world is more durable."

That, V. Afanasyev stresses, is why the Soviet people cannot fail to welcome F. Mitterrand's statement that France wants to maintain mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, that he has not forgotten the longstanding friendship that links the peoples of these countries with the French people, and that he will make every effort to see that this friendship is preserved and, if need be, strengthened.

Domestic Policy

LD191332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Oct 81

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Excerpt] The issue features the end of Viktor Afanasyev's article "France Today." The author looks at the domestic and foreign policies of the left majority government and of President Mitterrand. It is noted that the new government took certain measures to limit the economic power of large-scale capital: the redistribution of profits and earnings in favor of working people. What is involved is the nationalization of a number of leading trusts and concerns and some of the largest banks. In the estimation of the communists, the nationalization program would be more successful if it were broader, but even in its present form it represents an undeniable step forward and it may become an important lever in limiting the domination of large-scale capital and help in the struggle against inflation.

Other positive changes in the economy, as well as in social and political life, have also been carried out.

Calling for deep changes in all spheres of life, the French Communist Party does not count on sharp changes in existing order. Its strategy is the strategy of gradual movement forward, of movement step-by-step, a strategy of democratic reforms of ever greater significance.

WEINBERGER SEEKING TO CHANGE SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY

LD162000 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 16 Oct 81

["Unbidden Guest" -- TASS headline by TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, speaking in Paris yesterday, denounced the striving in some Western states for neutrality and pacifism. He did so and immediately set off for a visit to...neutral Sweden.

The visit of the Pentagon chief to Stockholm can be considered in no other way but as Washington's yet another attempt to push Sweden off the permanent neutrality course which it has been following for many years.

The advantages of this course for the Swedes are obvious: Wars bypassed them. The Swedish neutrality is the stabilizing factor in the north of Europe; it promotes the preservation of the balance of forces and consolidation of peace in that part of Europe.

The idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe is winning over more supporters in Sweden. Establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe would guard the country from horrible consequences of a thermonuclear war. More and more people in the country are declaring against Western Europe's being turned into a launch pad for American nuclear missiles, since a nuclear catastrophe in Western Europe would have pernicious consequences also for Sweden.

Such a stand gives rise to Washington's obvious discontent. The Pentagon generals have long been seeking a change in the Swedish policy of neutrality. They would like to see Sweden member of the NATO bloc, and U.S. atomic missiles, aiming at the Soviet Union, on its territory.

The U.S. Government is known to have strongly declared against the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The Pentagon would like to use the territory of that area in its aggressive plans.

To further their aims, the leaders of the American administration are intimidating the Swedes with "a Soviet military threat." It is not accidental that before his departure for Europe, the chief of the Pentagon received a group of Swedish journalists and called upon Sweden for cooperation with the United States "in the face of a giant Soviet Army."

In the course of the negotiations in Stockholm, the U.S. defense secretary intends to impose upon the Swedes cooperation with Washington in questions of up-to-date armaments. In other words, he will be arguing the Swedes into buying American war planes, missiles and other weapons.

Should one be surprised that Caspar Weinberger was met in Stockholm by a demonstration of representatives of Sweden's public, who protested against his arrival in their country?

LEFT WINS 'CONVINCING VICTORY' IN GREECE

LD190802 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Athens, 19 Oct, TASS -- The general parliamentary elections in Greece ended in a convincing victory of the left-wing forces advocating democratic changes in the country. The Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Party emerged with 47.77 percent of the votes and an absolute majority of 173 seats in Parliament. The Communist Party of Greece collected 11 percent of the votes which give it 14 seats in Parliament.

The ruling "New Democracy" Party suffered a crushing defeat getting only 36.05 percent of the votes. This gives the party only 113 deputy mandates.

The aim of the party, said the Chairman of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Party Andreas Papandreou was to implement democratic changes which it proclaimed in its programme and which it would implement with the active participation and support of the people.

Speaking about the results of the elections, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, Harilaos Florakis said that they ended in a convincing victory of the democratic forces and a defeat of right-wing circles. Harilaos Florakis said that the results of the elections demonstrated that the positions of communists who were ready to make their contribution to the struggle for democratic changes in Greece had strengthened.

It should be noted that the electorate refused to support the centrist, revisionist and leftist groupings none of which will be represented in the new Parliament of Greece.

LIBYA DEMANDS END TO U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD161034 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Oct, TASS -- Libya has demanded an immediate end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries so that they could decide their domestic problems themselves, with due regard for the aspirations and wishes of their peoples, Radio Tripoli said.

The communique of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of Libya points out that Libya demands that the United States immediately end all provocative and aggressive manoeuvres, withdraw all AWACS planes, stop the exercises of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and withdraw U.S. naval ships from the coastline of the Arab countries.

LEBANESE CP ACCUSES U.S. OF HARASSING LIBYA

LD161728 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 16 Oct, TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party has strongly condemned the provocative actions of the American administration in the Middle East.

The recent events in Egypt, it is said in a statement circulated here, have brought about an invigoration of the political and military actions of the United States. Washington wants to intimidate the Egyptian people, to ensure that the country's new leadership sticks to the As-Sadat policy. By expanding and changing the forms of interference in the internal affairs of such Arab regimes as Sudan and Egypt, the statement says, the United States is trying to stake out the territories of these countries as springboards for aggression against progressive Arab states, against countries of the socialist community, first of all against the Soviet Union. With the help of Arab reaction, the White House wants to impose on the Arab world a course suitable to the United States and to liquidate the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, starting with the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leader Al-Qadhdhafi.

As it is noted in the statement, the terror that is being openly used by the biggest state of the "Free World" to ensure its interests in various parts of the world, shows that imperialism has entered the stage of a deep-rooted crisis that has afflicted all the spheres of capitalist society's life.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party calls on all progressive forces, on the national-liberation movements of the Middle East to rally their ranks in face of the plot of imperialism, Zionism and reaction; to express solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah which is being harassed by Washington and its Arab agents.

SUDAN MAKING ANTI-LIBYAN MOVES AT HOME, ABROAD

Domestic Repression

LD190912 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 19 Oct (TASS) -- Under conditions of anti-Libyan hysteria the Sudanese authorities are stepping up repressions against the opponents of the Numayri dictatorship. The New York DAILY NEWS reports that the regime's secret police has arrested over 1,300 more people who demand a change of Sudan's aggressive foreign policy and repressive home policy. In addition, the newspaper says, approximately 7,000 people were questioned about their "connections with Libya."

'Terrorist Activity'

LD161424 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 16 Oct 81

["Counting on Terrorism" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- The Sudanese authorities are planning to launch terrorist activity on Libya's territory. In an interview, which was published in the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM, President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan said that he is planning to form large units of commandos, or as he put it "suicide troops". "We seriously think," Numayri said, "of launching such actions in Libya, and I have turned to our friends with a request for assistance." It is easy to guess who these friends are. The point at issue is the intention to start cooperation with the United States in launching terrorist activity.

The Sudanese president said in the interview that it will take several hundred "suicide troops" to implement his plans, and if only five of them survive, this will be a success. He said that the implementation of such actions was to be started soon, and went so far as to claim that he would order that his commandos be sent to the house where the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi lives.

Presently there are one hundred thousand Sudanese on Libyan territory, Numayri said; ten thousand of them will agree to participate in the "dangerous operations," as the Sudanese president euphemistically described acts of terror.

The challenge thrown to the world public by Numayri, his intention to act hand in hand with Washington in the implementation of dirty plans against sovereign Libya, are moves which further aggravate the explosive as it is Middle East situation. [as received] The threats of the Sudanese president to use the services of murderers quite definitely characterise the methods which are used by Washington's loyal "clients" in Sudan.

'OBSTACLES' TO EGYPTIAN COOPERATION 'REMOVED'

LD161812 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Oct 81

[From the "Window of the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Reports from Cairo indicate that Leonid Brezhnev's words addressed to the new Egyptian leader, Husni Mubarak, have left a very good impression on the Egyptian people. Leonid Brezhnev's congratulatory cable on the election of the Egyptian president said: Your preparedness to improve relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East will always receive understanding and support from the Soviet side.

The good relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have always been among the most important factors for peace and security in this explosive region and have for many years worked in the interest of the Egyptian people, and helped to solve the most urgent problems of social and economic development in Egypt following the 23 July 1952 revolution. Many Egyptians can never forget the major complexes which have changed the features of the country, such as the Aswan hydro-electric complex or the Naja' Hammadi aluminum smelting complex which now provides the Egyptian treasury with hard currency. These two and scores of other important national economic projects which were built with the Soviet Union's participation have provided work and secured the livelihood for hundreds of thousands of deprived Egyptians.

It must be pointed out that when the As-Sadat regime embarked on diminishing Soviet-Egyptian economic and other cooperation, nothing was constructed in Egypt that in any way compared to what joint effort with the Soviets provided Egypt and the Egyptian working people.

It is no coincidence that many Egyptians and Soviets were rewarded by the Egyptian state for having participated in such efforts. Soviet-Egyptian fruitful cooperation could have been further developed which would have provided more benefits for the Egyptian workers. Neither our country nor the Soviet people are to blame for the obstructions placed along the path of this noble action. One cannot but welcome the removal of such obstacles.

EGYPT SEEN EMBARKING ON 'TIME OF TRIAL'

PM161347 Paris LE MATIN in French 12 Oct 81 p 17

[Article by Eduard Ryabtsev, APN employee and Soviet specialist in international questions: "Egypt: A time of Trial"]

[Text] The overthrow of the shah deprived the United States of the substantial prop it needs in order to implement its policy of domination in the Near and Middle East. As-Sadat's tragic death was a further blow to U.S. plans in the region.

What the Americans and their friends called a "heroic gesture" on the part of As-Sadat, who stretched out his hand to Israel, was described by the Arabs as a betrayal of the Egyptians and of all countries in the region. Egypt, which for them had always been a bulwark in the struggle for freedom and national independence, was transformed as a result of As-Sadat's policy into a bridgehead for U.S. imperialism.

That is why problems relating to Egypt's place in the Arab world are now naturally arising. Will that country regain its place in the Arab world or will it blindly follow the pro-American line? Will it once again become the Arabs' bulwark, or will it continue to play the part of the ally of Tel Aviv and its policy of aggression in the Near East?

It is impossible to answer these questions with precision today. But the events of recent years in Egypt indicate that the country has entered a time of trial.

As-Sadat carried out purges in the army, stripped generals of their rank and expelled hundreds of officers who were opposed to his pro-American, pro-Israeli policy. The massive repression ordered by As-Sadat against the increasing internal opposition only had the effect of attracting toward that opposition the sympathies of broad strata which had never resigned themselves to dictatorial methods and the sacrifice of national and Arab interests to American-Israeli plans in the Near East. For millions of ordinary Egyptians, the "open door" policy with regard to American monopolies had the effect of lowering their living standard.

All these Egyptians, civilians or military men, will support all measures aimed at restoring Egypt's positions in the Arab world. That much is obvious.

This inevitable raises the problem of maintaining the Egyptian-Israeli alliance. We may be sure that Washington and Tel Aviv will do all they can to preserve the foundations of the tripartite alliance born in Camp David and to prevent Egypt from returning to the Arab world.

It is also possible that Tel Aviv may block the process of restoration of the last part of the Sinai, putting to the test the new Egyptian leaders' loyalty to the old agreements. What will happen then?

One thing is clear: Egypt is on the brink of decisive events in its history. The United States and Israel will spare no effort to keep that country in the orbit of their influence. Whether they succeed or not depends on the Egyptians. For ultimately, in that region, it is the Arabs who are masters of their destiny, not the U.S. or Israeli leaders.

IZVESTIYA SCORES NEW ISRAELI PLAN FOR WEST BANK

11 Oct 'Rejoinder'

PM161101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from the F. Konopikhin and V. Lashkut "World Today" feature: "From Occupation to Annexation"]

[Text] As AFP has reported, the world Zionist organization settlement administration has approved the plan to accommodate 100,000 Israelis on the West Bank of the Jordan. The plan was worked out by Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Agriculture Minister Ehrlich and envisages raising the number of Israelis in the occupied territory to 120,000.

This step marks a new phase of annexation of the Israeli-occupied lands. Not for nothing did Ehrlich, one of the fathers of the plan, say: "The period of creating Israeli colonies on the West Bank of the Jordan has ended. Now we are moving on to the stage of settlement (by the Jewish population) of these territories." At the same time it is another challenge to the Palestinian population of the occupied territories and to the entire Arab world. Now everyone knows that the talk about "autonomy" for the Palestinians was merely Israel's way of gaining time and disuniting the forces opposing annexation. However, the Arab people will never come to terms with the seizure of their native lands and the initiators of the new provocation will have to bear full responsibility for fueling tension in the Near East.

13 Oct 'Rejoinder'

PM190823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" in "World Today" roundup compiled by V. Kapralov and V. Popov: "In Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] As IZVESTIYA has already reported (No 220), Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, described even in Tel Aviv as a "hawk among hawks," has initiated a so-called "new course" regarding the Palestinians living on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza sector.

The residents of these Israeli-occupied territories have rightly regarded the Zionist authorities' manuever as a tactical ploy designed to weaken the Palestinians' resistance to the Israeli usurpers' tyranny and to foist the notorious Camp David "autonomy" plan on them. Tel Aviv, however, continues to act out the farce of a "new course."

Thus the Israeli Government has decided to replace the military administration on the West Bank of the Jordan with a "civilian" one. Tel Aviv naively expects the Palestinians to swallow the bait and to call off its campaign against the Israeli occupation. These hopes are all the more illusory since, despite giving the occupationist administration "a change of clothes," the Israeli military will still be running the show in the occupied Arab lands and generals will still be sitting in the governors' seats.

FEDOSEYEV SPEAKS ON RUSSIAN-KAZAKH UNION

WA161012 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report on speech by Acad.P. N. Fedoseyev at 30 September final plenary session of all-union scientific-theoretical conference in Alma-Ata; first four paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The final plenary session of the all-union scientific-theoretical conference "Russia's Progressive Role in the Historical Destiny of the Peoples of Kazakhstan," which was devoted to the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation with Russia, was held on 30 September in Alma-Ata, in the Kazakh CP Central Committee Hall of Sessions.

The session was opened by A. M. Kunayev, president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Reports were received on the work of the conference's sections: "Historical Prerequisites of the Unification of the Peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia with Russia" (Acad A. P. Okladnikov, chairman), "Affiliation of the Peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia With Russia and Its Progressive Significance" (P. V. Volobuyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman), "The Great October--Turning Point in the Historical Development of Kazakhstan and Central Asia" (Acad I. I. Mints, chairman) and "The Friendship of the Peoples and the Burgeoning of the Economy and Culture of Kazakhstan and Central Asia" (P. A. Zhilin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman).

The conference was addressed by Acad P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who summed up its work.

Dear Comrades!

Our scientific conference, which has been devoted to the splendid historical event of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation with Russia, is completing its 3 days of, it may be said, fruitful work.

We received with great attention in the plenary session on the opening day of the conference trenchant scientific papers which are evidence of how manifold are the aspects (particularly the historical and sociopolitical aspects) of this outstanding event in the life of the Kazakh, Russian and all fraternal peoples of our multinational fatherland. It may be concluded from the reports we have just received from the section leaders that all four of the sections of the conference also worked in a creative atmosphere.

The participation in it of leaders of the republic headed by Acad Dimash Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, is a great honor for all the conferees and determined its theoretical results to a large extent.

The 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation with Russia provides the richest and most instructive material for study and interpretation of the experience of the historical inception of the cooperation and friendship of the peoples.

Our USSR was formed in 1922 as a result of 5 years of the working people's stubborn struggle in the name of the defense and consolidation of the historic conquests of the Great October Socialist Revolution. But the fraternal alliance of Soviet peoples has a long pre-October history. At least two fundamental conclusions follow from the experience of this historical period in the life of the peoples:

First, the unification of the peoples afforded an opportunity for surmounting tribal intestine strife and conflicts among the peoples, from which the ordinary people had suffered most. The history of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, as of other regions, had been replete with intertribal and international clashes and bloody war. The incorporation of the peoples within a centralized state, brought about by this circumstance or the other, created conditions for the organization of more or less peaceful relations among different tribes and peoples, for the development of economic relations and the formation of a community of economic life and for closer cultural communication and mutual enrichment, in a word, for cooperation in various walks of life.

Second, the unification of the peoples increased the possibilities for resisting a military attack on the part of foreign aggressors and created a stronger common military potential for repulsing the devastating raids of external enemies. There thus evolved conditions for the country's peaceful development and for the progress of the peoples inhabiting it, which had been interrupted for many years and, sometimes, for whole centuries by the invasion of foreign aggressors and cruel enslavement. From the time of their entry into a single state the peoples of our country have been able through common efforts to successfully beat back military attacks both from the west and from the east.

Of course, the unification of the peoples in prerevolutionary Russia was a complex and contradictory process. Together with acts of voluntary affiliation, as was the case in respect of the Kazakh and many other peoples, there were also instances of affiliation under pressure, compulsory agreements were imposed and there were outright conquests also. But the complexity lay in the fact that Russia's ruling classes ruthlessly exploited the working people of the affiliated outlying regions. In addition, the people's masses of these outlying regions were also exploited and oppressed by their own exploiters -- various bays, princes, khans and so forth. The oppressed masses of a nation lacking any rights naturally gravitated toward union with the oppressed masses of Russian workers and peasants, who were also suffering from the oppression of the capitalists and landowners and from the yoke of tsarist autocracy. For this reason tsarist Russia was torn by internal social antagonisms and inter-nation friction and discord. In revealing the process of the unification of the peoples in prerevolutionary Russia and showing the progressive significance of this process as a whole we are not idealizing history but illustrating it in all its complexity and contradictoriness.

When we speak of the decisive turnabout in the destiny of the peoples of our country and all mankind -- the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- we must always also take account of the fact that national relations in pre-October Russia were characterized by highly contradictory features: On the one hand it really did represent a "prison of the people," but, on the other, traditions of friendship between the people of labor and factors conducive to the future union of the nations existed and were developing here. Foremost representatives of the peoples of the Russian state -- Pushkin and Chavchavadze, Valikhanov and Shevchenko, Abay and Chernyshevskiy, Ushinskiy and Altynsarin and many other great figures -- were united by a uniform spiritual kinship. They did much to strengthen the traditions of friendship of the country's working people in their joint struggle for freedom from the hated shackles. Only in the channel of an all-Russian movement, Chokan Valikhanov asserted, was the progress of the Kazakhs possible. This tradition beat a path for itself in spite of the nature of the exploiter system and the chauvinist policy of the ruling classes. The democratic thought of Russia and the progressive representatives of culture were always on the side of the oppressed and destitute masses. In the words of Lev Tolstoy, Russian literature "has never known a disdainful attitude toward the peoples inhabiting Russia.

It has never had colonial strings and colonial tunes..." For this reason it is easy to understand, for example, why Chokan Valikhanov was linked by friendly relations with Dostoyevskiy and why Abay had an excellent knowledge of the work of Nekrasov and Belinskiy, Turgenev and Saltykov-Shchedrin and Tolstoy and Bunin and translated into Kazakh up to 50 works of Pushkin, Lermontov and Krylov and even composed music for "Tatyana's Letter" from "Yevgeniy Onegin".

It would probably be expedient to convene a conference on the theme "Friendship of the Peoples -- Friendship of the Literatures." Both the writers and literary critics of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan have something, something indeed, to share with their colleagues pertaining to this grand theme. Furthermore, the anniversary of the great Kazakh writer and thinker, Abay Kunanbayev, through whose striking image Mukhtar Auezov recreated the history and spirit of the Kazakh people in his epic work, is approaching. We would recall that three Kazakh cities -- Uralsk, Semipalatinsk and Shevchenko -- symbolize the meeting of the brilliant minds of the Russian, Ukrainian and Kazakh literatures. A most important task of Soviet literature and art is an in-depth and comprehensive portrayal of the historical inception of the friendship and fraternity of our peoples and the development of truly international mutual relations on Soviet soil.

In turning to history and the distant past we wish to understand and portray the historical sources of the friendship and unity of all nations and nationalities of our country.

I would like in this connection to recall once again lines from a letter from F. Engels to K. Marx (23 May 1851), in which he observed that "Russia's domination is performing a civilizing role for the Black and Caspian seas and Central Asia."

As has already been emphasized in a number of speeches, many factors accelerated Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation with Russia, particularly the threat of the complete extermination of the Kazakh people on the part of the bloody conquerors perpetrating cruel raids. It was mentioned here that Russia also aspired to this unification, which was initiated 250 years ago. As new territories of Siberia were assimilated and a direct route across the Kazakh steppe was established, Russia's practical trading relations with the Kazakh khanate constantly developed. The Russian state had an interest in good-neighborliness and security on its eastern borders.

It is impossible, as historical experience shows, to forcibly hold on to seized territories and create some kind of state conglomerate out of them if the socioeconomic and cultural prerequisites for this are lacking. It is sufficient to recall the states of Cyrus and Alexander, Napoleon's empire and the ragged Austrian monarchy. They all collapsed, having failed the tests of history. But with reference to the mutual relations of Russia and Kazakhstan, the essential prerequisites had taken shape precisely 250 years ago.

Of course, the main thing here was that both peoples were vitally interested in a strong alliance and unity.

"In order that peoples may really unite," K. Marx wrote, "they must have common interests." The sole correct decision was made inasmuch, as Chokan Valikhanov said, the Kazakhs "considered themselves the Russians' brothers by fatherland." The Kazakh people's familiarization with the progressive democratic culture and social thought of the Russian people could not have failed to have undermined the abutments of the hitherto predominant reactionary-mystical ideology and actively contributed to the Kazakh working people's involvement in the all-Russian channel of the liberation struggle.

A new, exceptionally important landmark in this joint movement was the emergence in the historical arena of the class struggle of the proletariat, which had taken shape from people of labor of various nationalities. An outstanding role in the rallying of the exploited masses of Russia was performed by the Marxist party created by V. I. Lenin. The Bolshevik Party was the country's first mass form of the international ideological-political community of the working population. Having united the most aware part of the proletariat and other oppressed strata in the its ranks, the party

expressed in full the vital interests and revolutionary will of the working people of all nationalities of the Russian state. There thus evolved the combat alliance of the Russian working class, toiling peasantry and oppressed nations and nationalities which won the historic victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution. Such are the most important results of the prehistory of the October revolutionary coup.

Of course, the main thing for us now is the experience of socialist revolution and socialist transformations in formerly backward regions and its contemporary significance. Analyzing this experience, we see, first, the great force of fraternal mutual assistance in the accomplishment of fundamental economic and social transformations and in the development of the economy, science and culture. Second, we see the awakening and unfolding of the internal creative forces of each people as a result of the transition to the socialist path of development. This is expressed primarily in the growth of the working class, national worker personnel and inter-nation detachments of the working class. An important indicator of the upsurge of the people's creative forces is also the formation and nurturing of national creative personnel and a national intelligentsia. The strengthening and development of the social forces is also characterized by the transformation of the social makeup and way of life of the peasantry. Switching to the path of socialism, the peasantry rids itself of the burden of age-old petty-ownership habits and traditions and becomes, so to speak, a new social stratum raised in a spirit of collectivism.

We see in the example of Soviet Kazakhstan, as of other Soviet republics, that the national statehood of formerly oppressed peoples is recreated and developed on the basis of Soviet power in the common political system of the USSR.

The familiarization of the formerly backward masses of oppressed nations with education and culture and the achievements of modern civilization should be considered a particularly important result of socialism in national relations. A further aspect of national development -- I refer to the emancipation of the women of the East -- is a very great historical gain of socialism and a most important factor of the growth of the internal creative forces of each nation.

The Lenin party of communists, the revolutionary party of the working class, which has become the vanguard of the entire Soviet people, represented the leading and guiding force in the potent complex of social forces of the socialist society.

If Soviet power became the state basis of the fraternal union of our peoples, the ideological-political heart and organizing force of this union is the Communist Party. In each republic the communists and party organizations act as the spokesmen for not only national requirements but also all-union and all-state interests and the fundamental, essentially international tasks of communist building.

As we know, various bourgeois-nationalist and petit bourgeois parties embarked on a settlement of the nationality question and promised its solution. But things culminated in their alliance with the imperialists and support for foreign intervention and, as a result, the political bankruptcy of these parties.

We may recall the shameful deals struck with the interventionists by the Dashnaks in Armenia, the Mussavats in Azerbaijan, the Georgian Mensheviks and other traitors to their peoples. All these "saviors" of the nations without any further ado traded away national sovereignty and sacrificed national independence in their own mercenary interests and stifled the truly lively and creative forces of their own peoples.

Imperialist rulers are dreaming about and making arrangements for a revival of bourgeois-nationalist elements in the Soviet republics and the subversion of the international unity of the Soviet peoples. But the peoples of our country are convinced on the basis of historical experience of the salutory nature and progressive significance of fraternal friendship and close cooperation and of the invincibility of the great union of Soviet republics.

The historical unification of our peoples and their very close cohesion around the Lenin party have enabled them to accomplish the greatest exploits in peaceful building and the defense of the socialist fatherland. The world-historical victory over fascism in the Great Patriotic War showed the inexhaustibility and invincibility of the creative social forces of the socialist society. The Patriotic War was a test not only of arms and economic potential and not only of military courage and heroism but also of the people's spirit and the fraternal friendship of the peoples. In these tests the Kazakh people displayed unshakable loyalty to the fraternal alliance of the peoples and proved with labor and the blood of their sons devotion to the cause of socialism and selfless socialist patriotism and internationalism. The working people of Soviet Kazakhstan are now lending their creative forces and capabilities to the cause of communist building, the program of which was outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our stay in the capital of Kazakhstan and even the brief tour of the unique Medeo complex enable us to see with our own eyes the creative labor rhythm of its residents. They say that a Japanese delegation stated comparatively recently that 700,000 "bold people" live in Alma-Ata who are threatened by "mud-flow aggression," so to speak. But this description is, first, incomplete --they are not only "bold people" but also gifted transformers of nature who have been able to subjugate the formidable elements. Second, bold people and transformers of nature live not only in Alma-Ata but throughout Kazakhstan. There is also an inaccuracy in the statement of the Japanese delegation: The capital of the Kazakh SSR now is just short of 1 million people.

We cordially wish all the working people of the fraternal republic and its capital great successes in realization of the historic designs of the 26th congress of the Lenin party and good health and prosperity.

Permit me once again on your behalf to warmly and cordially thank the Kazakh CP Central Committee, Dimash Akhmedovich Kunayev personally, the republic government and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan for the organization of this conference and the generous hospitality and attention to its participants.

Kop rakhmet! Many thanks!

TASHKENT PAPER ON RELIGION AND NATIONALISM

PM161343 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 3

["Religion in the service of capital" article by Lecturer Candidate of Historical Sciences I. Sidorkin under the rubric "On the Ideological Struggle Front"]

[Text] Religion exaggerates or distorts the display of national feeling. The contemporary church, compelled to take account of the relations of fraternity and close cooperation among our country's peoples, is trying to instill in its believers the idea that religion has virtually always summoned the peoples to friendship and mutual understanding. However, this is far from being so.

"But the working class needs not division, but unity," V.I. Lenin stressed; "it has no worse enemy than wild prejudice and superstition...."

The church's claims to be the sole custodian of national origins and culture are completely unfounded. The church declares the failure to observe religious festivals and other religious events to be virtually a deviation from the "behests of our fathers," an encorachment on national dignity, disrespect for the nation and so forth. "Nationalist survivals," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report "On the USSR's 50th Anniversary," "are fueled from abroad in every way by the bourgeois world's politicans and propagandists. With the utmost zeal, our class opponents seize on any manifestation of this sort, fanning and encouraging it in the hope of weakening if only to some extent the unity of our country's peoples."

In the bourgeoisie's hands nationalism and religious hostility, as its invariable manifestation, are one of the main weapons in the struggle against revolutionary forces and a means of ideological sabotage directed against the world socialist system. It was no accident that V.I. Lenin pointed out: "Look at the capitalists: They try to inflame national hostility among the 'ordinary people' while they profitably arrange their own affairs." There is much to confirm this. Just take the tragic events in northern Ireland, where British colonial imperialism for many years has been setting the Protestant extremists against the indigenous Catholic population.

Ethnic and religious strife is being used by world reaction against the peoples' national liberation movement, particularly in Asian and African countries. In these countries, internal reaction, supported by imperialism, is kindling conflicts among national, ethnic, religious and tribal groups, thereby threatening the independence gained by these peoples.

Clerical anticommunism looms large in the general chorus of bourgeois falsifiers of the Soviet way of life. Socialism is frequently slandered under cover of religion in sermons and in practice by the rightist Muslim clergy of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and so forth. By falsifying our state's policy on religious and national issues, the clergy weakens the national liberation movement and tries to drive a wedge into the relations of friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries and the young developing Asian and African states.

The modern church's attempts to distort the meaning of the objective process of the socialist nations' development and rapprochement by declaring religion to be a necessary element in the growth of their social consciousness are doomed to failure. The close interweaving of national and religious elements was characteristic only of the society of class antagonisms. Under conditions of socialist reality, this link is being actively destroyed. Under socialism a nation, in its progressive development, does not need an illusory image of life. Socialism has utterly refuted the bourgeois nationalist thesis that some form of religion is a necessary element of the peoples' national life. On the contrary, under socialism there is a gradual withering away of the religious element and a steady development of the international element. Vivid evidence of this is provided by the molding of the Soviet socialist nations, the formation of a historic new community of people -- the Soviet people -- on the basis of international and class unity, and the further development and enrichment of genuine revolutionary and labor traditions.

While supporting the progressive traditions of every people and making them the property of all Soviet people, as the CPSU program stresses, the party will continue to develop in every way new revolutionary traditions of the builders of communism, traditions common to all nations.

Religion is still being actively exploited by the heralds of bourgeois ideology because all religions recognize the worship primarily of "their own" god, are implacable toward dissenters and create national strife. For example, the Bible, the book of the Jews and Christians, constantly mentions religious intolerance and the need to wage the struggle against people of other faiths.

For centuries Islam's ideologists have spread the idea of Muslims' national exclusiveness and originality and the idea of being "God's elect." Numerous instances of hostility within Islam itself are well known -- for example, that between the Sunnites and the Shi'tes, though only minor differences of dogma and ritual exist between them.

Under present conditions one cannot fail to pay special attention to the dangerous preaching of national and religious exclusiveness in Judaism and the growth of nationalist sentiments in that religion. It is well known that a basic dogma of Judaism is the claim that the Jewish people are "God's elect" and are saved, which is eagerly exploited for unsavory purposes by Zionists.

Our party and the Soviet state pit against clerical nationalism the great cause of the international unity of fighters for the peoples' freedom, for social progress and for lasting peace on earth.

USSR citizens are equal before the law regardless of origin, social or property status, racial or national affiliation, sex, education, language or attitude to religion. The equality of our country's citizens is ensured in all spheres of economic, political, social and cultural life.

In the USSR it is forbidden to stir up hostility or hatred over religious beliefs. It is not permitted to infringe belivers' rights or to slight or insult their religious feelings: This is a traditional Leninist demand.

It is well known that the Soviet power, from the first days of its existence, ended the privileges of some religions and the infringement of others. Unlike many capitalist countries, where imperialists make wide use of ethnic and religious hostility to divert working people from the revolutionary struggle, our constitution forbids the stirring up of hostility and hatred on religious grounds and thereby vividly demonstrates the humanist principles of the Soviet way of life. Overall, this promotes the further strengthening of friendship among the peoples and their moral and political unity in the struggle for communism.

KOMSOMOL CONGRESS TO BE HELD 18-21 MAY 1982

LD161408 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol (All-Union Leninist Young Communist League) will take place in Moscow from May 18 to 21 next year. This decision was taken by the plenary meeting of the YCL Central Committee here today.

The Soviet Komsomol is approaching its next congress at a time when its membership has exceeded 40 million. This most broad-based youth organisation of the Soviet Union includes that [as received] many young men and women of over one hundred big and small nations of the USSR, Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the YCL Central Committee, said in his report at the plenary meeting.

The growing membership of the Komsomol graphically testifies to its prestige and popularity with the youth, he said. Last year alone about 700,000 young workers and 180,000 workers in agriculture joined the Komsomol. They are the flower of our youth, front-ranking production workers.

The Soviet Komsomol is active at all the major construction projects of the country, Boris Pastukhov continued. Young people work enthusiastically at those shock work projects for which the Komsomol has assumed responsibility. Young people have contributed a good deal to the construction of Europe's biggest atomic power station, the Leningrad one, which has recently reached its rated capacity of four million kw and the country's leading auto works, the Kamaz, which makes 150,000 trucks a year. The young builders of the Baykal-Amur mainline have laid fresh tracks at the construction of that railroad.

The tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress demand that the Komsomol display an even higher activity and sense of organisation and discipline, the speaker stressed. The Komsomol always was, is and will continue to be the vanguard of the Soviet youth.

Boris Pastukhov emphasised that the young men and women of the Soviet Union wholeheartedly support the foreign-policy line of the CPSU and the tireless and consistent efforts made for peace by our party, by its Central Committee and personally by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Soon our party and the entire Soviet people will mark the glorious 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, an outstanding continuer of the great cause of Lenin, a fiery communist, a dedicated peace champion and a wise teacher of young people," the speaker said. "Meeting this event with an even closer consolidation of the ranks of Komsomol members around the Communist Party, Soviet young men and women say: 'Thank you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the peace and happiness of Soviet people!'

"Thank you for your fatherly care about the younger generation, for the happiness to learn from you revolutionary enthusiasm, Leninist wisdom, Bolshevik unflinching staunchness, fiery patriotism and truly proletarian, socialist internationalism!"

"Leonid Brezhnev's feat of life is a vivid and inspiring example of dedicated service to communism. The Komsomol have always learned and will continue to learn to fight and win from the iron guard of the communists-Leninists," the first secretary of the YCL Central Committee said.

SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE IN MOSCOW 17 NOV

LD161310 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has decreed to convene the Sixth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the Tenth Convocation in the city of Moscow on November 17, 1981.

MINSK PAPER VIEWS 'ZIONIST PROPAGANDA'

PM161417 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 11 October carries on page 3 a 2,400-word special correspondent I. Seredich article entitled "(Meron Zoar) Tried in Vain." The article, under the rubric "Beware: Zionism!", examines unsolicited letters sent from Israel to Soviet citizens encouraging them to emigrate to Israel. Seredich compares the way of life of a particular Soviet citizen with that alleged to have been found in Israel by Soviet emigres. Seredich sees the letter-writing campaign as part of "Zionist propaganda" inspired by the West hiding behind the slogan "defense of human rights." Seredich discounts allegations of "anti-Semitism" in the USSR and asserts that those people backing such letter writers as (Meron Zoar) have failed in their aim.

LATVIAN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY BODY UPGRADED

PM161213 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 7 October publishes on page one two Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 6 October, transforming the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Administration for State Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Safety into the Latvian SSR Union-Republic State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Safety and the other appointing Comrade Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Laskin as chairman of this committee.

BREZHNEV GREETS LEADERS OF TURGAYSKAYA OBLAST

LD161430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the leaders of Turgayskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan.

It says: "The CPSU Central Committee received with great satisfaction the news of the fulfillment by the oblast's grain crop growers of their annual enhanced socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state: More than 100 million poods of high-quality virgin-land grain, a big contribution to the country's grain resources."

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the oblast's working people a timely completion of their field work, the laying of stable foundations for next year's harvest, good preparation and organized wintering of cattle and the successful fulfillment of the tasks for the first year of the 5-year plan in all branches of the national economy.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV ARRIVES IN FRUNZE 9 OCT

PM161145 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Oct 81 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Arrival in Frunze of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium arrived in Frunze on 9 October.

Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov was greeted at the airport by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Makarenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; K.N. Kulmatov, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, K.M. Moldobayev, N.G. Minich and A.M. Masiliyev, members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau; Dzh.Ch. Tashibekova, E. Abakirov and V.K. Dolmatov, candidate members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau; Col Gen D.T. Yazov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; members of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; secretaries of obkoms, the Frunze Gorkom, and gorkoms and raykoms; obispolkom chairman, urban rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen, Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee secretaries and representatives of Frunze's working people.

The distinguished guest was presented with an offering of bread and salt and Pioneers and girls in national costume presented him with flowers.

The distinguished guest was warmly greeted by the welcoming party.

COMPARISON OF PONOMAREV SPEECH TO WAR VETERANS

A comparison of the item entitled "Ponomarev Addresses War Veterans Conference" which appeared on page R 8 of the 13 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 October reveals the following differences:

PRAVDA adds the following passage before the text of Ponomarev's address:

"The Fifth All-Union War Veterans Conference opened in Moscow's House of Unions Hall of Columns on 12 October.

"On the presidium were B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; prominent military chiefs, Civil War and Great Patriotic War veterans, and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. Present in the hall were war veterans representing union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and foreign guests from 36 countries.

"B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed those present. He said:...."

Paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads: "...a recognized and prestigious force in the ..."

Paragraph twelve, line three, PRAVDA reads: "...and wrecking the plans of imperialism to..."

The report also notes that B.N. Ponomarev read the greeting message from the CPSU Central Committee to the conference.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER APPEARANCES

Zimyanin, Suslov

LD140926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The all-union conference of heads of social sciences departments of the country's higher education establishments opened today in the great Kremlin Palace. A wide range of questions concerned with raising the ideological-theoretical level of social science teaching will be discussed. The conference was opened by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A speech was delivered by Comrade Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Suslov

LD022148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 81

[Excerpt] A festive meeting devoted to Teachers' Day was held in the Bolshoi Theater today.

Suslov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and workers in national education were present on the platform.

Gorbachev, Arkhipov

LD090820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] A festive meeting in the column hall of the House of the Unions in Moscow today was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR Gossbank. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other comrades, representatives of the capital's public and foreign guests were in the presidium. A report was delivered by Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 October on page two also notes the presence of I. I. Bodyul, V. N. Makeyev and B. I. Gostev at the Gosbank anniversary celebration.]

Romanov

LD141724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Leningrad Gorkom today discussed work of the party organization in mobilizing labor collectives in raising the technical level and quality of output of machine-building in light of the requirements of the 20th CPSU Congress. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom took part in the plenum's work.

Solomentsev

PM300919 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Monitor Construction Projects in the Non-Chernozem Zone"]

[Excerpts] The on-schedule commissioning of rural projects and the unconditional fulfillment of plans in the countryside -- this is the most important task of construction administrations, associations and ministries carrying out work in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The implementation of the food program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress depends on how successfully the foundations of agricultural production in this region are laid.

A session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, held yesterday, examined measures aimed at fulfilling the current year's program in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Rashidov

LD141620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Summary] At a solemn meeting in Tashkent, the Order of the October Revolution was presented to the middle-Asian railway [stredne-asiatskaya] by Pavlovskiy, USSR Minister of Railways.

"Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, was present at the meeting."

Kapitonov

PM281305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Special correspondents A. Bogachuk, M. Poltoranin report under general headline "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Kerovo, 22 Sep -- An obkom plenum took place here today to discuss the question of further strengthening party organizational work in light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum and delivered a speech.

SEPTEMBER INDUSTRY, FARMING PERFORMANCE VIEWED

PM161525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Shock Work for October"]

[Text] The final quarter of the first year of the 5-year plan is underway. The collectives of industrial enterprises and construction sites, developing socialist competition to fulfill the annual targets ahead of schedule, are preparing to greet the 64th anniversary of Great October in a fitting manner.

September's work results are evidence that in the course of this competition ever new reserves are being brought into play. The total volume of production increased by 3.5 percent in comparison with September last year. Accelerated rates of development were secured in the gas, petrochemical and petroleum refining sectors, instrument making, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and the fish and medical industries.

The monthly targets were overfulfilled for gas extraction and production of diesel fuel, AC motors, instruments, automation facilities and computer hardware. More machines for animal husbandry and fodder production, cultural, everyday and household goods and certain other consumer goods were produced than planned.

The basis for these successes is the innovation of labor collectives, emulation of the experience of leading workers and adherence to adopted socialist pledges. At the beginning of the month, for instance, Ivanovskaya Oblast weavers V. Golubeva, N. Maksyachkina and A. Sukhova, as promised, fulfilled four personal annual targets each. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev heartily congratulated them on this achievement. The collective of the Leningrad nuclear power station reached the design capacity of the fourth and last power unit ahead of schedule. The extraction workers of the Tyumengazprom association are also true to their word: In striving to extract 1 billion cubic meters of gas per day they have already reached the 500 million mark. Workers of the Cherkasskoye Nitrogen Association overfulfilled the fertilizer delivery target just in time for the fall sowing.

Adherence to pledges, responsibility for their fulfillment, skill in making use of all opportunities for this -- this is the main theme of today's "All-Union Competition Diary" materials. The smooth and efficient work of whole sectors depends on how successfully each collective copes with the plan for the total volume of production and product mix and how punctiliously deliveries are executed in accordance with contracts with related enterprises.

Thus, the USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, by not fulfilling the September plan for cast iron, steel and rolled metal production, created certain difficulties for the enterprises of a number of machine building sectors. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry did not cope with the targets either for coal extraction or for labor productivity growth.

Through the practice of leading collectives efficient forms of struggle to fulfill pledges to related enterprises have been elaborated. It is necessary to introduce more broadly the highly commendable "workers' relay" experience, to develop competition under the motto "Let Us Build Ahead of Schedule and Commission Ahead of Schedule!", and to make better use of the opportunities for direct contractual ties between enterprise.

There are great tasks facing party and trade union organizations in the final quarter of the year. It is important to mobilize the creative forces of those competing for the successful completion of annual plans, display concern for the creation of the necessary conditions for this and organize monitoring of fulfillment of adopted pledge in labor collectives. Alongside this, it is necessary to step up exactingness toward laggards and seek to strengthen labor and technological discipline in all sectors.

Fulfilling the adopted pledges is a matter of honor for every collective and the duty of every competition participant. Fall work is continuing in the country's fields.

Actively participating in the competition for the prompt and high-quality gathering of the harvest, the farmers are striving to fulfill more rapidly the whole package of fieldwork and to provide the motherland with more produce. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have practically finished the grain harvest. Only farms in individual regions are still finishing cutting late grain crops -- rice, millet, corn and others. The struggle for the harvest is now concentrated on the sunflowers, sugar beet, potato and vegetable plantations. These crops have been gathered respectively from 66, 75, 92, and 67 percent of the allocated areas.

Things are particularly hectic in the cotton fields at present. Uzbekistan, Bukharskaya, Tashkentskaya and Ferganskaya Oblast farms are the leaders in harvesting the raw cotton and delivering it to the state. Well-known machine operator twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Tursunoy Akhonova has increased daily output from her unit to 34 tons. In Azerbaijan the pace of the cotton harvest is high.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia, Georgia and the Ukraine have coped with the sunflower harvest. Saratovskaya Oblast machine operators have completed sugar beet lifting. This work is nearing completion in the Bashkirskaya and Tatarskaya ASSR's and Voronezhskaya and Belogorodskaya Oblasts. However in a number of places a lag is being allowed because of the inefficient organization of work. Thus, there are delays, for example, with the sunflower harvest in Volgogradskaya and Lipetskaya Oblast fields and with the beet harvest on farms in Altayskiy Kray and Ryazanskaya and Rovenskaya Oblasts.

The farmers are also trying to make the most of the fine October days to supplement fodder stocks. Farms are carrying out second grass cuttings and preparing silage and grass meal. By the middle of the first 10 days of this month the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 64.1 million tons of hay, 55.1 million tons of cured hay, 6.6 million tons of artifically dehydrated green fodder, 162.7 million tons of silage and about 79 million tons of straw and chaff. Farms are striving to procure as much high-qual ty fodder as possible. For instance, over 22 million tons of silage enriched with carbamide and other synthetic nitrogenous additives has now been laid in.

Winter crops sowing and fall plowing are continuing. This has been done on areas of 36.1 million and 76.1 million hectares respectively.

Fall is also an intensive period for stockraising. Competing to successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the sector's workers are channeling their efforts into making better use of fall reserves of fodder to build up output and increase sales to the state. The initiators of the all-union competition -- the workers of Cherkasskaya Oblast villages -- coped successfully with the 10-month plan for the sale of meat and milk. Livestock unit collectives in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Dagestan, Stavropolskiy Kray and Kurganskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts are ensuring a good increase in livestock products. At the same time there are several kolkhozes and sovkhozes where lags have still not been overcome. For instance farms in Moldavia and in Kaluzhakaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts have dispatched less livestock and poultry to the meat combines than by the same period last year. Dairy unit collectives in Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts still owe the state a considerable amount. Such omissions must not be tolerated.

Now most farms have sufficient amounts of the different varieties of fodder and it must be used to maximum effect in order to increase milk yields and livestock weight gains. Work in preparing livestock productivity. It is necessary to complete repairs of livestock premises and fodder units everywhere and test machinery and equipment.

'MOLNIYA-3' COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD190854 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- With a view to ensuring the operation of a long-range telephone and telegraph radio communication system, transmission of Soviet Central Television programs to points of the Orbita netowrk and international cooperation, the Soviet Union launched Saturday a communications satellite Molniya-3 with on-board relay transmission equipment ensuring the system's operation within the centimeter bandwidth.

The satellite has been placed in orbit with the apogee of 40,644 kilometers in the northern hemisphere and the perigee of 649 kilometers in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes, the inclination of the orbit is 63 degrees.

Communication sessions via the Molniya-3 satellite will be held in accordance with schedule.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1315, 1316 ANNOUNCED

Cosmos 1315

LD140746 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct, TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1315, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue space exploration.

Its initial period of revolution is 97.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 685 km, minimum distance -- 628 km, the orbit's inclination -- 81.2 degrees.

Instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

Cosmos 1316

LD151446 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1316 artificial satellite of the earth. It carries on board scientific equipment for further studies of outer space.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 90.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 407 kilometers, minimum distance -- 215 kilometers, inclination of orbit -- 70.3 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

ASHKHABAD ALL-UNION CONFERENCE -- An All-Union conference opened in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast today. Famous Soviet scientists and experts from Moscow, Leningrad, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other republics and cities in the Soviet Union are attending the conference. It was opened by Comrade Babayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the Turkmen Academy of Sciences. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Oct 81 GF]

TRANSCAUCASUS MILITARY DISTRICT ANNIVERSARY

Shevardnadze Speech

WA180630 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Speech by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at 18 September meeting commemorating 60th anniversary of Transcaucasus Military District]

[Text] On 18 September representatives of the public of the Georgian capital and fighting men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District warmly and happily greeted the delegations of fraternal Azerbaijan and Armenia which had arrived for the festival devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

The Azerbaijan SSR delegation is headed by G. A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The delegation includes K. A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium; G. N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; G. A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; S. M. Guseynov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Administrative Bodies Department; K. N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; B. S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; S. A. Aliyeva, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. A. Mekhtiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers; A. A. Aslanov, chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Oblispolkom, and B. A. Suleymanov, veteran of the XI Army.

The Armenian SSR delegation is headed by K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee. The delegation includes F. T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers; G. N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; I. L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; M. M. Davtyan, chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Administrative Bodies Department; A. A. Kazaryan, veteran of of the XI Army; and S. N. Avakov, milling-machine operator at the Charentsavan instruments plant.

The guests were met at Tbilisi Airport by Comrades E. A. Shevardnadze, P. G. Gilashvili, G. N. Yenukidze, A. N. Inauri, G. V. Kolbin, O. F. Kulishev, T. N. Menteshashvili and Z. A. Pataridze.

Dear Comrades!

Today we have a big and happy holiday here. We are celebrating the glorious 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District. Permit me on this solemn, jubilee day to warmly and cordially welcome the soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers and generals of the district and congratulate the entire personnel on the splendid successes in the mastery of modern weapons and military equipment and the increased quality of combat training and ideological conditioning.

Today we experience particularly forcefully a feeling of profound gratitude to and tremendous respect for people of the martial profession, for people whose difficult work and, indeed, whole life are inseparably connected with performance of the most sacred duty of each citizen -- defense of the motherland and our socialist fatherland!

The 60th anniversary of the Transcaucasus Military District is a festival of martial valor and honor and loyalty to military and civil dity. We are happy to see here our illustrious military commanders, veterans of the armed forces, Great Patriotic War participants and soldiers and officers of the present generation, those who are today loyally guarding the southern borders of our great motherland. This hall has probably never before been lit up with such a sparkle of orders and medals. They are like a

ceremonial salute and reflect, as it were, the legendary history and combat path, covered with glory, of our district.

The 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District is a holiday of the unity of the army and the people, a holiday which reflects, as in a mirror, the working people's boundless love for our valorous armed forces.

Our people know how to deeply and devotedly value military valor and martial friendship. The Russian soldier has always evoked in us a feeling of particular gratitude and particular thankfulness. He protected our people with his bare chest and afforded them the opportunity of uniting and regenerating their rich and distinctive culture and developing the economy. And we are boundlessly grateful to him for this. We will shortly celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Georgiyev Treaty--the document which consolidated the great friendship of the Russian and Georgian peoples for all time.

Internationalism and fraternity were written in gold on the red cloth of our combat revolutionary banners. It was precisely the XI Red Army -- the combat cradle of the Transcaucasus District -- which came on V. I. Lenin's orders to the assistance of the insurgent workers and peasants of Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia and helped in the defense and establishment on our soil of the long-awaited national peace and social liberation of the people.

This is why the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District is a portentous event in the life of the working people of Soviet Georgia and the whole Transcaucasus and it rightly continues the festivities on the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet power in our fraternal republics.

We gathered first in Baku and Yerevan and, then, in May, here, in Tbilisi. These May days are particularly dear and memorable to us because the dearest guest and the person closest to all of us, whose arrival we had awaited with such impatience -- Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- participated in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR and the Georgian Communist Party.

Today we are all together again. This is particularly symbolic. Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of all the working people of Georgia to warmly and cordially welcome the delegation of fraternal Azerbaijan headed by Comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

We warmly and cordially welcome the delegation of fraternal Armenia headed by Comrade Karen Seropovich Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

We send the best and kindest wishes to the working people of your republics and to your peoples. The Transcaucasus republics and the Transcaucasus peoples have always been together. We are united today also and are marching shoulder to shoulder. There is no force which could disrupt our unity, our cohesion or our fraternity. Because they have been and are now being cemented both by our history and our present day. Because they are cemented by the Leninist ideas of fraternity and friendship and, of course, our elder brother -- the great Russian people. Also because, relying on the legendary traditions of the XI Red Army and the combat might of our illustrious Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, we are ready to defend these conquests of ours and these sacred things of ours to the end.

A severe test of the strength and courage and loyalty to party and people and the dear motherland for the Transcaucasus fighting men, as for the entire Soviet people, was the Great Patriotic War. Approximately 700,000 fighting men from Georgia defended the honor and freedom of our fatherland. And the fact that they arose at the first summons in the ranks of the defenders of the motherland and fought the enemy worthily and bravely, not sparing their lives, reflected the lofty, firm patriotic spirit of the war generation, to whose formation the fighters and commanders, of the district made a tremendous contribution.

Today we see among our gray-haired veterans, participants in the heroic battle for the Caucasus and other heroic engagements. We will not forget your unparalleled staunchness, and, together with you, we bow before the exploit of those who did not return from the fields of the Great Patriotic War.

Col Gen Oleg Fedorovich Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, described the revolutionary and combat traditions and the present-day affairs of the Transcaucasus fighting men very meaningfully and feelingly and very strikingly in his report. The high combat readiness, political maturity and devotion of the district's soldiers and officers to the cause of communist building implant in each worker the assurance that everything created by his hands will be reliably defended and preserved and used in the name of the good of our people. We thank you, dear comrades. This inspires us to new deeds and new accomplishments.

Today the main trends of the republic's socioeconomic development ensue entirely from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the advice and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev which he expressed during the jubilee festivities in Tbilisi. The main trend is the accelerated buildup of its economic and production potential.

We are aware that the country's dependable defense capability is determined not only by the high combat readiness of its armed forces and their provision with equipment. The defense of the motherland is the concern of all the people as a whole and each citizen individually. A close integration of the interests of the development of the economy and the interests of the country's defense capability is under way here. It is difficult to determine where the one ends and the other begins because this is a single state and social mechanism. The army and the people here are united both in martial deeds and in days of routine labor. This is the secret of our might and the guarantee of our invincibility.

We believe that today, under the conditions of an international situation which is becoming increasingly exacerbated, there should be a sharp increase in the responsibility of all party, soviet, management and other authorities for the state of defense work. It is essential that they adopt a more competent and professional approach to the accomplishment of all tasks and problems connected with preparation of the working people for defense of the socialist motherland.

At the same time I wish to emphasize that the Soviet Armed Forces also are, in turn, not only the motherland's defensive shield and not only a school of military expertise and martial art. The army raises a person ideologically, teaches him discipline and organization, tempers his health, trains him in will power and endurance and often also provides him with a specialty and high qualifications. This is a tremendous university of life, particularly for our young people.

We express today the most sincere gratitude and acknowledgement to the command, political authorities, all officers and the personnel of the district for their difficult martial labor, for raising our young people in the spirit of the best international and patriotic traditions of the Soviet people and for the assistance and support which the army communists render the party committees and soviet and management authorities of Georgian SSR.

In turn, each of us -- each citizen, each communist and each leader -- sees assisting the further strengthening of our dear army and navy as his direct duty.

The world today has no stauncher and more consistant fighters for peace between peoples than our party and our state headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. But we do not have the right not to reckon with the forces in the international arena which are imbued with a pathological hatred of socialism and our country and who are building up their military arsenal and concocting crazy ideas of turning back history.

These consist of an arms race which, through their fault, has assumed unprecedented proportions. These are their ideological and spiritual leader -- American imperialism -- encouraging the expansion of conflicts in the Near and Middle East and in southern Africa and openly interfering in the internal affairs of Latin American and Southeast Asian countries.

We cannot fail to be alarmed by the provocations against fraternal Afghanistan and the tense situation which has been created in neighboring Iran. NATO circles are putting increasingly strong pressure on another of our neighbors -- Turkey -- taking advantage of the country's serious economic situation.

Serious concern is caused by the events in Poland, where there has been a marked stirring of antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces.

In a word, the situation in the world has again become exacerbated compared with the start of the 1970's. It is perhaps the most explosive it has been since the end of World War II. Under these conditions it is essential that we strengthen in every possible way the economic and military might of the socialist community countries and, as a primary duty, our socialist motherland.

The foreign policy of our party is realistic and constructive and aimed at curbing the arms race and at detente. At the same time we cannot fail to also reckon with existing realities, and for this reason, in L. I. Brezhnev's words, "we will, if necessary, find the imposing means to protect our vital interests."

The recent "Zapad-81" army and naval exercises under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, were a crucial test of the moral and political maturity and combat qualities of the younger generation of defenders of our motherland.

In single formation with all the Soviet Armed Forces also march, in step, the Transcaucasus fighting men. They are greeting the district's 60th anniversary with new successes in combat and political training and enhancing their military expertise and ideological staunchness. This is the most dependable guarantee of the impregnability of our fatherland's southern borders. So it is that now, at this very minute, the Transcaucasus fighting men, together with our valorous border guards, are vigilantly on duty at their combat posts.

They are at ease because they have confidence in their rear services and are confident that their party and Komsomol comrades perceive in full the devotion and patriotism of each Soviet individual and each citizen.

After all, the rear is not only cities and villages, plants and factories and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is also what is particularly close and dear to the heart of each person -- it is the home, the hearth, the family. Many difficulties and many trials fall to the lot of the servicemen's families -- frequent partings, sudden moves and other difficulties of service and everyday life. This is why, while addressing words of the profoundest gratitude today to the district's entire personnel, we thank with such warmth and cordiality your parents, wives and children and your near ones and dear ones, who share fully with you all the burdens of the military profession.

Permit me in conclusion to once again congratulate all the participants in our ceremonial meeting, and the entire personnel of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District and its veterans on the glorious jubilee and wish you, dear comrades, new successes in martial labor for the good of our great motherland and health and great personal happiness.!

Aliyev Speech

WA190230 TBILISI ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Speech by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at 18 September meeting commemorating 60th anniversary of the Transcaucasus Military District]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

A little more than a year ago, on the eve of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan Communist Party, a magnificent monument was unveiled in the capital of our republic in honor of the legendary XI Red Army. At the

summons of the Azerbaijan people and at the will of the party of Bolsheviks and the great Lenin it came in April 1920 to help the insurgent proletariat establish Soviet power in Azerbaijan for all time.

The bronze figures of the Russian Red Army soldier and the Azerbaijan worker and peasant which crown the sculpture symbolize the indestructible unity of the revolutionary army and the people of labor. This monument is an expression of the Azerbaijan people's boundless love for and gratitude to the great Russian people and Soviet Russia for the disinterested fraternal support in the struggle for social and national liberation. The monument in Baku has perpetuated a most fiery page of the revolutionary history of the entire Transcaucasus -- the heroic feat of the XI Red Army, which made a tremendous contribution to the victory of people's power in Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia.

The iron regiments of the XI Red Army were the basis and foundation of the Transcaucasus Military District, whose glorious 60th anniversary is being solemnly commemorated by the peoples of our republics and the Soviet Armed Forces.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium, government and all working people of our republic I warmly and cordially congratulate the personnel of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District on the splendid jubilee and convey to the Transcaucasus fighting men warm fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes in martial service, strong health, and personal happiness!

Comrades! The troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District have trodden a big and glorious combat path and have contributed many striking pages to the history of the USSR Armed Forces. They accomplished an unfading exploit in the Great Patriotic War, routing in bitter battles the German-fascist hordes striving for the Caucasus and Baku oil. Many units and formations formed in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan participated in the liberation of the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic and the enslaved European countries and reached Berlin. The Transcaucasus warriors are on duty vigilantly and selflessly on our motherland's southern borders today. All this was described strikingly and convincingly in the meaningful report of Col Gen Oleg Fedorovich Kulishev, commander of the district.

The Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District is an integral part of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, which represent a strong fusion of high technical provision, military expertise and indomitable morale. The Communist Party and its Central Committee are implementing consistently and unswervingly Lenin's principles of the building and development of the Soviet Army and Navy. "Strengthening the Soviet state," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "means strengthening its armed forces also and enhancing our motherland's defense capability in every possible way. As long as we live in a troubled world, this task remains a most important one." The Communist Party and the Soviet state are furnishing the army and navy with the latest weapons and building up the country's defense potential in order to ensure the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people and the security of our motherland.

A tremendous personal contribution to the country's defense might and the strengthening of the moral-political condition of the troops is being made by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Defense Council of the USSR. Having traveled the roads of the war from its first day to the great victory, Leonid Ilich won the love and profound respect of the soldiers and all Soviet people as a wise commissar and valiant commander and as a military leader to whom the thoughts and aspirations of the soldier and the concerns of the general and admiral are close and understandable. When one reads in the book "Malaya Zemlya" [The Small Land] the exalted words about the Soviet soldier -- a giant of the spirit imbued with an ineradicable love for the motherland and "a longing to defend it, not giving the least thought to his own life" -- there arises before one the image of its author also. It is with these feelings that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, loyal son of the party and the people, lives, labors and struggles.

Comrades! It has developed such -- and this is logical -- that the strengthening of the country's security and the defense of peace in the world have become an indivisible concern of the Soviet state and its armed forces. This acquires particular significance

now, when the forces of imperialism and reaction are creating a serious threat to the cause of peace. U.S. ruling circles have unleashed an arms race which is unprecedented in scale and are deliberately fanning the hotbeds of international tension and encouraging acts of open aggression and international banditry.

The Soviet Union and its Communist Party have counterposed to an unbridled, aggressive imperialist policy the Peace Program for the 1980's formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and concrete practical proposals to strengthen the relaxation of international tension and prevent a nuclear war, which is fraught with catastrophe for all mankind. Under these conditions there is a particular increase in the historic responsibility of the USSR Armed Forces for the fate of peace in this world. We, communists and working people of Azerbaijan, together with all Soviet people, are confident that the Soviet Army, as always, will be true to its duty and, as always, in a state of constant high combat readiness.

The "Zapad-81" army and naval exercises, which were led by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and which were held recently with great success, were a striking and impressive demonstration of our soldiers' combat training. They again showed the high political maturity and willpower qualities of the Soviet soldiers and sailors and commanders and political workers and their courage and initiative and ability to operate under combat conditions. These exercises were new confirmation of the close cohesion of the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Comrades! The Soviet Army is an organic part of the Soviet people. It is the creation of their own flesh. In this unity lies the indomitable strength of both the people and their army. Reflecting this monolithic unity, the warriors of the glorious Transcaucasus Military District have all the past 60 years lived the single life and with the single thoughts of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijan peoples. Their services in the successes and achievements of the fraternal peoples of the Transcaucasus are great. In the consolidation of Soviet people, the surmounting of the postrevolutionary economic disruption of the 1920's and the creation of the foundations of socialism in our republics, the building of the firstlings of socialist industry and the implementation of the cultural revolution -- in all these accomplishments the Transcaucasus Military District was always an active participant.

The Azerbaijan working people remember with gratitude the soldiers' assistance in the installation of the major industrial enterprises and social-cultural centers, the harvesting and road building. Today, in celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District we express on behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the Azerbaijan people and all workers of the republic our warm gratitude to the Soviet warrior-internationalists, who made an impressive contribution to the building of the new life on Azerbaijan soil.

The educative significance of the armed forces is inestimable. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put it really well: "Military service in our country is not only a school of combat expertise. It is at the same time a good school of ideological and physical conditioning, discipline and organization." Service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy and in units of the Red Banner Transcaucasus District has become just such a school of life and a school of international and patriotic education for our youth. The Soviet Army's educative role is not confined to this. The political and ideological-moral potential of the Soviet Armed Forces is such that their very existence and the army's ties to the people exert a tremendous influence on sociopolitical life, contributing to the cause of people's education and the reorganization of their spiritual world on the basis of communist principles.

The Soviet Army's internationalist mission is being manifested splendidly in the activity of the troops of the Transcaucasus Military District, which has enriched and reinforced the traditional ties of friendship of the peoples of our region.

The celebration of the 60th anniversaries of the Transcaucasus republics was an unforgettable demonstration of the Leninist friendship of the peoples. In the single formation of Soviet republics, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party and thanks

to its nationality policy, our peoples have scored truly historic successes. The achievements of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan were particularly great in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans. As you know, this period was marked by major achievements in their socioeconomic and cultural development and victories in all-union socialist competition. The traditional labor rivalry, mutual assistance and scientific and cultural cooperation of our republics, which has borne excellent fruit, have been enriched with new forms and content. The basis of these successes is the increased level of organizing, mass-political and ideological work of the party organizations of the Transcaucasus republics, the recuperation of the moral-psychological climate, the establishment of Leninist principles of party life and the increased exactingness and responsibility of the personnel.

It is gratifying that we have again gathered together today. We convey feelings of fraternity and friendship to the working people of Soviet Georgia and the republic's Communist Party headed by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

We convey feelings of fraternal friendship to the delegation of Soviet Armenia, all the working people of the republic and its Communist Party headed by Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District is a big and joyous holiday of proletarian socialist internationalism and moving new testimony to the indissoluble unity of the peoples of the Transcaucasus and all peoples of the Soviet Union headed by our elder brother -- the great Russian people.

Comrades! The 1970's were marked by a sharp upturn of the economy and culture of Soviet Azerbaijan. In all the main indicators of socioeconomic development our republic, after long lagging behind, emerged in the ranks of the frontrunners. In the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, industrial production increased by a factor of 2.2 and the gross agricultural product by a factor of 2.1. The Azerbaijan SSR was awarded a third Order of Lenin for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Inspired by the evaluation made of the work of the Azerbaijan party organization by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and implementing its decisions, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic are multiplying their efforts and mobilizing available resources and potential for a further increase in social production efficiency and work quality.

Azerbaijan's workers have made a good start to the 11th Five-Year Plan. Industry fulfilled the 8-month plan ahead-of-schedule. The growth rate of industrial production was 7 percent compared with the same period last year against the annual calculation of 5.4 percent. Labor productivity in industry increased 5.7 percent. This indicator was responsible for over 81 percent of the increase in the manufactured product.

The present year turned out to be difficult for agriculture. But having counterposed their will power, experience and expertise to the elements, the rural workers cultivated harvests which permitted crossing frontiers which were unprecedented for our republic. Azerbaijan's grain growers have already laid in the motherland's granary approximately 390,000 tons of grain instead of the planned 300,000 tons. For the first time in the history of cotton growing in Azerbaijan our cotton growers have undertaken to sell the state no less than 1 million tons of raw cotton. This is 400,000 tons more than planned. The republic's viticulturists have resolved to procure 1.6 million tons of amber bunches -- 600,000 tons more than planned. The vegetable growers will deliver no less than 660,000-665,000 tons of vegetable products. The fruit growers, stockbreeders and others have resolved to achieve the highest indicators in the production and sale to the state of their products.

True to the traditions of the older generation, today the warriors of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District are the direct participants in the labor affairs and accomplishments of our republic. They are rendering the labor collectives great assistance in accomplishing economic tasks and participating actively in Azerbaijan's sociopolitical life. The republic's working people, our masters of culture and art and figures of science and education respond to the soldiers with warm gratitude and are performing, in turn, patronage work and endeavoring to embellish the soldiers' military routine, leisure and social life.

Our life is woven from these fruitful mutual relations, they are beneficial and they are helping in building and defending communism. And there is no doubt that the alliance and unity of the army and the people and the Transcaucasus warriors and the working people of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan will grow and strengthen and bring forth outstanding new accomplishments.

We, comrades, are sure that the fighting men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will score new successes in combat and political training and will always be a loyal support of the Lenin party in the defense of the gains of October on our great motherland's southern borders!

Glory to the fighting men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District!

Long live the valorous Soviet Armed Forces!

Long live the CPSU, which is confidently leading the Soviet people toward communism!

Demirchyan Speech

WA161307 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Speech by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Transcaucasus Military District]

[Text] Dear Comrades, Friends!

On this splendid day of commemorating the glorious 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers send all the Transcaucasus warriors the warmest and most cordial congratulations on behalf of the communists and working people of Soviet Armenia and wholeheartedly wish them strong health and new successes in noble martial labor and in the strengthening of our beloved motherland's defense might.

Today, from the height of the heroic path trodden by the motherland of October from the volleys of the "Aurora" to the historic 26th congress of the Lenin Party one realizes particularly profoundly the Soviet Armed Forces' inestimable role in defense of the great gains of socialism.

Our army, which was created by the Lenin party, is the flesh and blood of the blood of the people's masses. We recall Lenin's words to the effect that revolution must be able to defend itself. Born in the fire of revolutionary battles, from the very beginning of its existence our army has been a loyal guard of the gains of the working people of the first socialist state. And the great leader justifiably called it our main defender.

We recall how at the summons of the insurgent revolutionary working people's masses of the region the international XI Red Army came to their assistance. The glorious combat path of the Transcaucasus Military District began precisely in those far-off years, when the XI Red Army headed by G.K. Ordzhonikidze, S.M. Kirov and A.I. Mikoyan honorably performed its revolutionary duty, rendering the working people of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia great assistance in the rout of the counterrevolutionary forces and the victory of Soviet power.

The fraternal assistance of Soviet Russia and the great Russian people, assistance which was not only military but also political and economic, and the all-round moral support were of decisive significance in the Armenian working people's struggle for social and national liberation. Thanks to this disinterested, truly international assistance, the Armenian working people became the masters of their fate, and the great banner of Lenin, the banner of October, was hoisted forever over native soil. Our people gave the fighters of the Red Army a rapturous greeting, greeting them as brothers and as their defenders. Later the great Armenian poet Avetik Isaakyan said in a letter to Martiros Saryan: "The presence of one Russian Red Army soldier at Armenia's borders is worth thousands of Wilsons and Leagues of Nations...and this is the absolute truth."

The Armenian people will never forget this unparalleled exploit of the XI Red Army. And the image of the soldiers of the revolution -- the men of the XI Red Army -- will be forever gratefully remembered by our people.

Today we address feelings of the most profound gratitude to the district's warriors present in this hall who are Great Patriotic War veterans. The soldiers and commanders of the district, like all Soviet warriors, displayed in the battle against fascism unparalleled courage, profound devotion to the cause of the party and the people and an unbending will to victory over the enemy.

The heroic exploits of the Transcaucasus fighting men, who trod the difficult roads of the war right up to Berlin itself, and the patriotic accomplishments of the workers of the rear, who provided our army with everything necessary for victory, will live forever in the memory of grateful descendants. As throughout the country, the Soviet people's great feat in the Patriotic War has been perpetuated in Armenia in monuments and obelisks and in the names of streets and squares and enterprises and schools.

The glorious combat path of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, which was so strikingly and impressively depicted in the report of District Commander Oleg Fedorovich Kulishev, who is respected by all of us, so fills our hearts with a feeling of great pride in our Soviet Army and courageous Transcaucasus warriors, hundreds of whom became heroes of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and covered themselves with the unfading glory of heroic defenders of the socialist fatherland.

It is pleasant for us to emphasize that the district's rich revolutionary and combat traditions are being multiplied by the martial labor and successes in combat and political training of today's generation of Transcaucasus fighting men. Participating in the work of the district's Military Council, we see what great, purposeful work is being performed by the command and political authorities in the units on raising the troops' combat readiness and their combat skill and on the mastery of the latest equipment. And we say confidently that the Transcaucasus warriors are, as always, at their posts, guarding the security of the motherland.

It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that we note the tremendous amount of work being performed by the party organizations of the military units and our splendid poltical workers to raise the soldiers in the spirit of boundless devotion to the cause of the party and the people and as real patriot-internationalists and staunch and courageous defenders of the fatherland.

Thanks, dear comrades, commanders and political workers, for your great selfless labor in the name of an increase in every way possible in our country's defense might.

The armed forces are our people's pride and glory. Nationwide love for the army is expressed in the tremendous attention to the life of the fighting men and their combat and political training, strengthening patronage ties to the military units and the diverse forms of military-patriotic work.

For us it always has been and will continue to be a law of the heart to tirelessly strengthen the fruitful relations of the labor collectives and military subunits and to surround our armed defenders of the motherland with attention, concern and love.

Comrades!

"The army and people are one." These words have the most profound meaning. This unity is an invigorating source of strength of the army and the confidence of the people building a new life. It concentrates the inexhaustible potential of patriotism and devotion to the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution which makes the Soviet Army the powerful shield of our beloved fatherland.

The Great Patriotic War taught Soviet people much, primarily constant vigilance and the need to always keep the "powder dry." Defense of the socialist fatherland is a cause of all the people. This proposition of Lenin's has guided and continues to guide the Communist Party in its activity in ensuring the country's security and preserving and consolidating peace in the world.

The might of the country of soviets multiplies from year to year; our armed forces, including the troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, are supplied with first-class equipment and formidable weapons, combat skill is growing constantly and the moral-political attributes of Soviet fighting men are being perfected.

The basis of our motherland's economic and defense might is the Soviet people's selfless labor, which is being directed wisely and skillfully by our party toward realization of the magnificent plans of communist creation. The successes of the Soviet economy and scientific-technical achievements are creating strong prerequisites for the constant refinement of the USSR Armed Forces.

The workers of Soviet Armenia are also making their contribution to this most important cause. The republic's party organizations have concentrated their efforts on ensuring fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The republic's working people are struggling selflessly to accomplish the party's plans and are endeavoring to strengthen and develop available potential and increase the pace and quality of work.

Today we attended the opening of the Museum of History of the Forces of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, which made a striking, unforgettable impression. The exhibition reflects not only the history and present day of the district, but also the life and accomplishments of the working people of the republic of the Soviet Transcaucasus and their achievements in communist building. And these are notable. The Soviet people and the warriors of our army have single desires and aspirations -- creative labor in the name of communism and lasting peace throughout the world.

Our party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that ardent fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness, are pursuing a consistent and high-minded Leninist foreign policy and doing everything to preserve and consolidate peace in the world. This policy is aimed at curbing and restraining the arms race, and humane and noble goals are its foundation.

But the course of international events recently shows that the lessons of history are being disregarded in places. The most bellicose circles of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, have unleashed an arms race of unprecedented scale and are attempting to gamble on force and military superiority. The futility of such attempts is obvious.

While pursuing a firm policy of preserving and consolidating peace the Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to ensure the country's security so that Soviet people may continue to live and work in tranquillity.

The Soviet Armed Forces are equal to their historical destiny, are vigilantly and reliably guarding the conquests of the motherland of October and the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and possess everything necessary to crushingly rebuff any aggressor. Our armed forces' recent maneuvers demonstrated the excellent skills and precise interaction of arms of the services and adept mastery of modern formidable equipment. They were convincing testimony to the courage, indestructible morale, high political maturity and will power of Soviet warriors and showed their readiness to heroically defend our socialist fatherland and perform their patriotic and international duty.

Comrades!

The Transcaucasus fighting men have come to their 60th anniversary with splendid successes in combat and political training and fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The defense capability of our southern borders has never been so strong and so reliable, and we are firmly confident that the district's fighting men will, as always, vigilantly and reliably protect Soviet people's peace and tranquillity and preserve and multiply the revolutionary and combat traditions of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

Permit me, dear comrades, to once again warmly and cordially congratulate you on the splendid jubilee and wish the district's personnel new successes in accomplishing the big and crucial tasks to protect the southern borders of our Soviet motherland!

Honor and glory to the Transcaucasus fighting men, honor and glory to our heroic armed forces!

Long live the CPSU -- inspiration and organizer of all our victories!